The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. NO. 305 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce that he has succeeded in forming an engagement, for
NINE NIGHTS ONLY!!
with the celebrated
PYNE AND HARRISON ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
They having positively to appear at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, May 8th.

On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 26TH, 1860,
Will be presented Auber's Opera, entitled
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

Don Sebastian .. .. Mr. A. St. Albyn.
Count de Compo Mayor .. .. .. Mr. George Honey
Diana .. .. Miss Thirlwall.
Catarina, ... Miss Louisa Pyne.
Who will introduce Rode's celebrated air with variations.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
A PAIR OF PIGEONS.
Mr. Peregrine Pigeon, } A newly-married Couple { Mr. George Honey.
Mrs. Peregrine Pigeon, } { Miss Thirlwall.

Friday—Daughter of the Regiment—Miss Thirlwall, Miss Cruise, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. A. St. Albyn, and Mr. H. Corri.
Saturday—Satanella—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.
On Monday Next, will be presented (first time in Dublin) the last new grand Legendary Opera, Lurline.—The Music by W. V. Wallace.
Meyerbeer's grand Opera, Dinorah, will be (in consequence of its overwhelming success) repeated on Tuesday.
The Band and Chorus will be numerously augmented by a selection from the Royal English Opera Company.
N.B.—The whole of the new Costumes are brought from the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden.
Acting Manager—Mr. Edward Murray. Stage Manager—Mr. Granby. Assistant Stage Director—Mr. J. Pearson.
Private Boxes, £3 3s, £2 12s 6d, £2 2s, £1 11s 6d; Dress Circle, 4s; Upper Boxes, 3s; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper ditto, 6d. No half-price. Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Every Evening Miss SUSAN PYNE.
Ninth Appearance of the renowned American Silver Belt Dancer.
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 26th,
The performances will commence with the celebrated Drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD; OR, A ROADSIDE STORY.
Jonathan Bradford - - - Mr. G. W. Blake
Farmer Nelson - - - Mr. H. Vivash
Mr. Hayes - - - Mr. Fitzjames
Caleb Scrummidge - - - Mr. W. Ellerton
After which the celebrated Drama, entitled
EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING.
Charles Digit - - - Mr. G. Vincent
Emily - - - Mrs. H. Webb
After which, a New and Original Farce, entitled
B. B.; OR, THE "BENICIA BOY."
Mr. Benjamin Bobbin - - - Mr. W. Ellerton
To conclude with, for the Sixth Time, with New Scenery, Fitzball's Interesting Drama (in 2 Acts), entitled the
DESERTED MILL; OR, THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.
Pierre Bertrand - - - Mr. Fitzjames
Paul Couteau - - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Jacqueline - - - Miss A. Parker
Lisette - - - Miss F. Bland
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto. 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE!!
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN,
Entrance Cavendish-row.)
Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, and Clergy.
HAMILTON'S New and Magnificent Continental DIORAMA, historically illustrating Italy, France, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and the Rhine, introducing scenes and events of the late War in Italy.
Messrs. Hamilton call the attention of Families to the select Morning Representation, Every Day, at Two o'clock, Brilliantly Illuminated with Gas.
Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR
HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE,
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.
FRIDAY, APRIL 27.
Second Fashionable Box Night, being under the distinguished Patronage of Colonel Crowley and the Officers of the 15th Hussars, on which occasion the splendid Band of the Regiment will attend.
Mid-day performances—Wednesday and Saturday, 25th and 28th, commencing at half-past Two o'clock, and every Wednesday and Saturday, at the same hour, until further notice.
Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.
Director and Proprietor - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.
(Sundays from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
College Hall, Dublin, April 21, 1860.
DR. FRANCIS WILLIAM SMARTT, L.R.C.S.I., of Kilworth, county Cork, having been duly examined for the Diploma in Medicine, and approved of, was, on this day, admitted as a Licentiate, and received authority to practise as a Physician.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D.,
Fellow and Registrar.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS.
ROSA BONHEUR'S FAMOUS PICTURE—MULETEERS CROSSING THE PYRENNEES,
And her Portrait by E. Dubufe, are now on view in the Drawing-room, No. 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
Admission, 6d. each, from Half-past Ten to Half-past Five

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
8, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."
Right Hon. the EARL OF RODEN.
PRESIDENT:
SIR EDWARD GROGAN, BART., M.P.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Rt. Hon. the Earl of Roden.	Rev. R. J. M'Ghee, A.M.
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Rev. William Brock, A.M.	Henry G. Johnston, Esq., J.P.
Rev. P. R. Blakeney, LL.D.	

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER:
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.
[Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]
"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always *felt proud* of my connection (as President) with it.
"EDWARD GROGAN, ESQ., M.P."
[MORE RECENTLY.]
"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association. I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.
"EDWARD GROGAN.
"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."
"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.
"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.
"JOHN VANCE.
"3, Upper Hyde Park-street, 23rd July, 1859."
Amount of Contributions since the 1st January, 1860.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Arthur Danny, Esq.	1	0	0	Christopher Earnshawe, Esq.	2	0	0
Edward Wakefield, Esq.	1	0	0	Miss Keown,	1	0	0
Mrs. Rowan	0	5	0	J. D. Lambton, Esq,	0	10	0
J. H. Worthington	1	0	0	Rev. Wm. Brown	0	10	0
Miss Jeffrey	1	0	0	Miss George	1	0	0
T. C. Blayney, Esq.	0	10	0	John Cranston, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. R. H. Johnson	5	0	0	Rev. Joseph Thacker	1	0	0
Col. Boyes	1	0	0	Frederick Kinahan, Esq.	0	10	0
Thos. Tomlinson, Esq., T.C.D.	0	10	0	Rev. John Kinahan	0	5	0
A Friend, per Dow. Viscountess Harberton	1	0	0	Rev. Dr. Taylor	1	0	0
Do. do.	1	0	0	Collection by Rev. S. G. Potter	8	0	0
John Thwaites, Esq.	1	0	0	Do. do.	4	2	0
John Green, Esq.	1	0	0	J. Derbyshire, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Wm. Elliott	1	0	0				

Subscriptions or Donations towards the funds of the Association will be received by Thomas H. Thompson, Esq., Treasurer, 95, Leeson-street; or at the Office of the Association, 8, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; and at the Bank of Messrs. Mastermann and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.
Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.
All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

Public Notices.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC IN IRELAND.
COURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered as follows, during the months of April, May, June, and July.
Practical Chemistry, ... Dr. Apjohn.
Botany, ... Dr. Harvey.
Medical Jurisprudence, ... Dr. Brady.
For particulars, apply to the Medical School, Trinity College, or to the respective Professors.
WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D.,
Fellow, and Registrar King and Queen's College Physicians.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
GRANARD FAIR.
On THURSDAY, 3rd MAY, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Store Cattle from Ballywillian:—
To Hill of Down, ... 12s. 0d. per Waggon.
" Enfield, ... 15s. 0d. do.
" Kilcock .. .. .. 17s. 0d. do.
" Maynooth, ... 18s. 6d. do.
" Dublin, ... 23s. 6d. do.
Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballywillian for the conveyance of Stock.
N.B.—No less charge than for One Waggon will be made at the above rates.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 20th April, 1860.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.
The Professors of Modern Languages in Trinity College are now forming their Classes, and they will lecture during term. Gentlemen, not Students of the University, preparing for the East India Civil Service Competitive Examinations, or for the Army, will find these Classes quite suitable for their purpose.
For further particulars, apply to Rev. D. Abeltshauser, No. 9, Trinity College, or to Signor Marani, No. 5, every day from 9 to 11 o'clock; (College time).
Trinity College, April 24th, 1860.

SAINT ANDREW'S PARISH.
The Committee appointed to take measures for rebuilding St. Andrew's Church, beg leave to give notice that a great number of Designs from eminent Architects have been received, and can be viewed for a few days, at the College-street Institution.
Tickets of admission can be procured on application to W. Acheson, Secretary, 160, Grafton-street, or any member of committee.

SALE THIS DAY.
A Sale of Useful and Ornamental Work, for the Benefit of the Institution for Training Female Servants, in connection with the Protestant Orphan Societies of Ireland, will be held (D.V.) at 101, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH, on THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 26th of APRIL, at Twelve o'clock.
Some beautiful Articles have come over from Berlin, Scotland, and various parts of Ireland, and it is expected it will be one of the most attractive Sales that have been in Dublin for a long time.
Admission free.

METROPOLITAN HALL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Mr. BALL'S Second Lecture on ORATORY will be delivered THIS EVENING at Eight o'clock. Subject—"The Parliamentary Oratory of Great Britain, and that of Ireland, from the time of Lord Chatham; including Sketches and Illustrations of Burke, Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, Grattan, and Plunket."
Terms of Admission—Platform, or Reserved Seats in the Body of the Hall, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Gallery, 4d.; Platform Ticket for the Course, 5s.
Tickets and Syllabuses may be obtained at Messrs. Curry & Co.'s, Booksellers, Upper Sackville-street; Mr. Robertson's, Bookseller, Grafton-street; Mr. M'Gee's, College Bookseller, Nassau-street; Messrs. Browne & Payne's, Lower Sackville-street; and at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
THE SPRING EXHIBITION
WILL BE HELD IN THE
ROUND-ROOM AND GARDENS,
ROTUNDO,
THIS DAY (THURSDAY), THE 26TH INST.
TWO MILITARY BANDS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
DOORS Open to the Public at TWO o'clock; to Holders of *Members' Tickets* and the *Press* at ONE o'clock.
Tickets to be had on the DAY of Exhibition, at the Doors *only*, Price TWO SHILLINGS. Children's Tickets, One Shilling.
AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant Secretary.
Council Rooms, 28, Westland-row.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
The splendid Steamship BRAZIL, 2,300 tons, is appointed to sail from GALWAY, on the 28th APRIL, in place of the Circassian.
A few berths, both Cabin and Steerage, can be obtained, for which immediate application is necessary, to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
SAILINGS FROM GALWAY:
Brazil, ... 2,300 Tons, 28th April.
Prince Albert, ... 26th May.
SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK:
Prince Albert, ... 26th April.
Brazil, ... 24th May.
STEAM FROM GALWAY.—The direct, shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT, (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:—
FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—BRAZIL, Saturday, 28th April; PRINCE ALBERT, Saturday, 26th May, Captain Nicholas Prowse.
FROM NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—PRINCE ALBERT, Thursday, April 26th, Captain Nicholas Prowse.
The Brazil affords accommodation for a larger number of passengers of each class than the Circassian, which vessel's place she takes for the sailing April 28th.
THROUGH FARES.
Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 15s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board)
** Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 40s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Dogs charged at £3 each.
For Freight or further particulars, apply to
BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 8, Philpot-lane, London; or
THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—
Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.
The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

URGENT APPEAL FOR A SMALL SUM.
A GENTLEMAN, formerly a member of the Romish Church, has struggled to support his family for many years by following Photography. Sickness, during the late severe winter, has compelled him to part with his Camera, and every article of wearing apparel belonging to himself, wife, and six children. He has now recovered his health, and a sum of about £6, to provide a Photographic Apparatus, would put him in a position to provide for his family without having again occasion to trespass on the kindness of the benevolent. A few articles of wearing apparel, especially for his children, would be most acceptable. The smallest assistance will be gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. C. H. Minchin, at Mr. Herbert's, Bookseller, 117, Grafton-street; or the Rev. Richard Hemphill, 23, Eglinton Terrace; or Mr. Curry's, 9 Upper Sackville-street.

Music.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION,
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 5s.

Publications.

This Day is Published,
AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC OPINION UPON A CASE of Injury and Wrong, involving a reply to an injurious "Report made of the Arguments of Counsel," in the case of a Question of Prerogative that arose between his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Author.
By TRESHAM DAMES GREGG,
Chaplain of St. Mary's, within St. Nicholas *intra muros*, Dublin.
London: Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt, Paternoster-row.
Dublin: Curry and Co.

WANTED, a considerable number of SECOND-HAND BOOKS, to furnish a Library.—Address, stating price, &c., to "C. C.," Irish Times Office.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—
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Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d
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UNSTAMPED.			STAMPED.		
Yearly, ...	6s	6d	Yearly, ...	10s	0d
Half-Yearly, ...	3s	6d	Half-Yearly, ...	5s	0d
Quarterly, ...	2s	6d	Quarterly, ...	2s	6d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, or persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT H. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, Lower Abbey-street; and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
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near Custom House, Dublin.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 30, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE .... 64, PRINCES-ST., Edinburgh.
LONDON OFFICE .... 4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS.
ACCUMULATED FUND, ... £1,031,451 0 0
ANNUAL REVENUE, ... £179,
LIFE ASSURANCE.
1860.
POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.
During the year 1859, 605 POLICIES were issued, Assuring the Sum of £449,913 0 0
Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.
NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSURED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE.
At the last investigation, 31st December, 1858, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £136,000.
The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity System—lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.
Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The Company Insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.
Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
Edinburgh, March, 1860.
DUBLIN BRANCH,
67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, Solicitor, 34 A, College-green.
LOCAL AGENTS.
HENRY DOWNES, 8, College-green.
DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Usher's-quay.

HOME ASSURANCE.
LIFE POLICIES are generally loaded with conditions inapplicable to the case of Professional Men and others, who effect Assurances for the Benefit of their Families or Creditors.
Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, commit Suicide, enter into Military or Naval Service of a professional character, fall by Duelling, or die by the hands of Justice.
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
issue Policies without such conditions or restrictions, satisfied that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to.
THE COLONIAL COMPANY
was founded in 1846 and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad.
Profits divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to Assurances. Next division, 1864.
The Home Rates of Premium are moderate, for example—
Age 25. Age 35. Age 45.
With Profits .... £2 1 0 £2 13 10 £3 14 2 per Cent.
Without Profits .... £1 17 7 £2 9 4 £3 7 11 "
Rates for Foreign Climates moderate.
Premiums received and Claims settled abroad, if wished.
(By order of the Directors.)
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN DUBLIN:
Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Chairman.
The Hon. St. John Butler, of Walshestown, Balbriggan.
Robert Longfield, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 31, Merrion-square South.
William Andrews, Esq., 4, Nassau-street.
Thomas Richardson, Esq., Linen-hall.
DUBLIN ....65, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
EDINBURGH......(HEAD OFFICE.) 5, GEORGE-STREET.
LONDON..........81, LOMBARD-STREET.
" .... PARIS & Co., 10, ST. JAMES-STREET, S.W.
GLASGOW..........35, ST. VINCENT-STREET.
N.B.—*There is a special advantage to be gained by assuring before 25th May next, with reference to the Division of Profits in 1864.*

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for 1,000*l.*, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284*l.* 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
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T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
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Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
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Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
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P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed on, a comfortable Cottage and Offices, with either thirty-three or eighty Irish Acres of Land, situate on LOUGHDERG, in one of the best Fishing and Sporting Localities in Ireland, within three miles by water of the Steam Packet Station at Portumna, and four miles of the Market Town of Borrisokane.—For all particulars apply to Samuel Biggs, Esq., Collinalack, Ballinderry, Roscrea.

TO BE LET, from 1st of MAY, a well-furnished small House, containing a Parlour, Drawingroom, three Bedrooms, and Servants' Apartment, with Kitchen, Pantry, &c., and all external accommodation of a suitable character, within two minutes of Salt-hill Station.—For all further particulars, apply to "Arpa," Monkstown Post-office.

TO LET—The House, 78, Grafton-street, Dublin.—Proposals will be received by Gerald Bellew, 79, Grafton-street; or by Ambrose Sullivan, Esq., 113, Stephen's-green West.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—To be Let Unfurnished, for such term as may be agreed on, HILLTON, one and a half miles from Broadway, and 12 miles from Wexford. The house commands delightful views of marine scenery, and contains three Reception Rooms, six Bedchambers, Kitchen, Pantry, &c., Garden well stocked; also Stabling and Coachhouse, together with 16 acres of prime Land, all under grass; a beautiful stream fronts the lawn; public conveyances to and from Wexford pass a short distance of the house daily. To an improving tenant this place will be let on very reasonable terms.—Apply to Joseph Harvey, Esq., Wexford; or H. Maclean, House and Land Agent, No. 6, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—FURNISHED APARTMENTS AND BOARD,
AT 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

Landed Estates Court.

LANDED (LATE INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT.
In the Matter of the Estate of
THOMAS MAGRATH, continued in the names of ALEXANDER M'NEALE and FRANCIS SCOTT, Owners and Petitioners.
The LANDED ESTATES COURT will
On FRIDAY, the 27th day of APRIL next,
at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at the Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION in One Lot, all that part of the LANDS of CARRICKANEENA, otherwise CLARETROCK, held partly in fee-farm, and partly for lives renewable for ever, and situate in the barony of Dundalk, and
COUNTY OF LOUTH,
containing 229A. 2R. 9P. statute measure, subject to the perpetual yearly rents of £3 7s. 4d. and £7 4s., and producing a nett annual rent of £173 11s. 8d., as specified in the rental in this matter.
Dated this 10th day of March, 1860
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
These lands are situate on the leading road from Dundalk to Newry, three miles from former and seven from the latter, overlooking the Bay and town of Dundalk.
The Belfast Junction Railway runs through the property, and the Mountpleasant station is close to the entrance gate to the Dwelling-house and Offices of Claretrock, now in the occupation of a solvent tenant.
The Demesne lands are in an excellent state of cultivation, well fenced and sheltered, and command magnificent views of the Bay of Dundalk, Ravensdale and the Carlingford mountains. There are several gentlemen's seats in the immediate vicinity.
There are about 10,700 trees, chiefly Fir and Larch, of about 30 years' growth, upon that part of the lands in the owners' possession the value of which is estimated at £700.
Proposals for the purchase of this property will be received by the Solicitor having carriage of the proceedings, up to the 16th day of April, and submitted to the Court for approval without further notice.
For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, in the City of Dublin; to
ALEXANDER M'NEALE, Esq., the Owner, 34, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; or, to
GEORGE WM. THOMPSON, Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale, No. 9, Hume-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.
In the Matter of the Estate of Anthony Hussey, Owner and Petitioner.
THE Court having Ordered a sale of the Annuity or Yearly Rent-charge of £130 sterling, charged upon and issuing out of the Lands of Edenegora, Birlea, Moorlough, Tullowillis, Cornacna, Cornakelly, Aughamore, Newtown, Lower Shancor, Upper Shancor, Tawise, and Upper Eden, all situate in the Barony of Lower Kells, and County of Meath, for the life of the said Anthony Hussey. Now, all parties objecting to a sale of the said Annuity are hereby required to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.
Dated this 19th day of April, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
JOHN HAMILTON, Solicitor, having carriage of Order, 30, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the Matter of the Estate of George Hayward Lindsay, Esq., Owner;
Ex parte
Charles Granby Burke, Esq., Petitioner.
And in the Matter of the Estate of George Hayward Lindsay, Esq., Owner and Petitioner.
TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting all the parts of the Lands of Glasnevin, Glasnevin Demesne, Wad, Hampstead North, Wallnutt Grove, Violet Hill, Great, Hampstead South, and Hampstead Hill, Claremont, Sluts-end or West Farm, Dean's Well and Fairfield, Dean's Well or Cross Guns, North, Ballygall Bankfarm, Little Violet Hill, and Finglas bridge, otherwise Violet Hill; and part of Glasnevin Commons, situate in the baronies of Coolock and Nethercross, and County of Dublin; the Town and Lands of Smith's-court, otherwise Simmen's-court, situate in the Barony and County of Dublin; part of the Grange of Clonkeen, commonly called the Dean's Grange, situate in the Barony of Rathdown, and County of Dublin; and the several Houses, Nos. 108, 109, and 110, Bride-street; and six Houses on the north side of Little Ship-street, in the City of Dublin, formerly the Estate of the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God Charles Lord Bishop of Kildare, and lately the Estate of George Hayward Lindsay, Esq., is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified, with the said Clerk, on or before the 4th day of May, 1860, and to appear on the following Thursday, the 10th May, at 11 o'clock, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the schedule. And further take notice that any demand reported by such schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.—Dated the 15th day of March, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
GUSTAVUS ROCHFORT WADE, Solicitor, having the carriage of the proceedings, No. 5, Clare-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the Matter of the Estate of John Bredin Murray, and others, Owners;
Ex parte,
Andrew Noble M'Clanghry, Petitioner.
NOTICE is hereby Given that the sale of the Lands of Cloncallon (Lot 2 in posting), heretofore advertised for the 10th day of May, 1860, has been ADJOURNED, and will not be proceeded with until further notice.
Dated this 24th day of April, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
HENRY MILLS, Solicitor, having carriage of Sale, 12, Upper Temple-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTIES OF LONGFORD AND WESTMEATH.
SALE IN DUBLIN,
On THURSDAY, 10th of MAY, 1860.
In the Matter of the Estate of John Bredin Murray, and others, Owners;
Ex parte,
Andrew Noble M'Clanghry, Petitioner.
THE Hon. Judge DOBBS will, on THURSDAY, the 10th of MAY, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Fee and Inheritance of and in the following Lots of Land, situate in the Counties of Longford and Westmeath:—

No. of Lot.	County in which Lands are situate.	Townland or Denomination.	Tenants' Yearly Rents. £ s. d.	Tenure of Lands to be Sold.	Griffith's Valuation. £ s. d.	Quantity of Land, Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Net Yearly Rent. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	Longford, ...	Lower Gurteen, ...	122 14 11	Lease for Lives Renewable for Ever.	152 0 0	369 1 34	57 1 1½	A Fee-Farm Grant will be obtained for the purchaser of this Lot.
2	Do.	Annagh and Portlannagh, ...	134 5 5	Lease for Lives Renewable for Ever.	126 13 0	191 0 19	86 18 11½	A Fee-Farm Grant will be obtained for the Purchaser of this Lot. The Lands are considerably underlet.
3	Westmeath, ...	Doonis and Clonkeith,	125 5 4	Fee-Farm	88 5 0	186 0 26	46 5 5	
4	Do.	Upper Lissoy, ...	123 10 0	Fee-Farm	86 0 0	152 1 22	82 17 0	
			505 15 8		452 18 0	900 0 21	288 9 4	

N.B.—The Sale of the Lands of Cloncallon, part of this Estate, heretofore advertised for said 10th May next, has been adjourned, and will not be proceeded with until further notice.
Dated this 24th day of April, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
HENRY MILLS, Solicitor.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
This Property consists of 4 detached denominations, each lying within a ring fence well watered, and situated in a most fertile inland district, occupied by a peaceable and industrious Tenantry.
The Lands are mostly of a superior quality, with an ample supply of Turbary either immediately attached or within a reasonable distance. The Longford Lots, 1 and 2, are each within a short distance of the Town of Ballymahon, which is an excellent Market and Daily Post Town. The Westmeath Lots, 3 and 4, are situate midway between Ballymahon and Athlone, near the Village of Glasson, and have the advantage of excellent road communications.
Fee-farm Grants of Lots 1 and 2 will be obtained to the Purchaser at the expense of the Estate.
For Rentals and particulars, apply to the Landed Estates Court, Dublin; Messrs. Browne & O'Brien, Solicitors for Owners, 16, Richmond-place North, Dublin; J. J. Byrne, Esq., Surveyor and Valuator, 16, Lower Mount-street, Dublin; or to
HENRY MILLS, Solicitor, having carriage of Sale, No. 12, Upper Temple-street, Dublin.

Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens),
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF BELLEVUE, CROSS AVENUE, BOOTERSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
By order of the Executors of the late Mrs. Ottiwell.
The Public are most respectfully informed that the Sale by Auction of the above Residence, intended to be held To-morrow in our Rooms, is unavoidably Postponed for a short period, of which due notice will be given.
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers.
9, Upper Ormond-quay, 26th April, 1860.

One day's Sale at Rathgar, co. Dublin, of Household Furniture, Window Curtains and Blinds, Carpets, Fenders and Fire-irons, one Chimney Glass, Hall Table and Chairs, Oilcloth and Door Mats; also, 12 Framed Drawings in Water-colours, and a few Miscellaneous Lots.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 27th of APRIL, at No. 1 LEICESTER-AVENUE, RATHGAR, several articles of Household Furniture, comprising 10 Parlour Chairs and one Easy ditto, a Pedestal Sideboard, a Cabinet or Cellaret, Dining and Circular Tables, 12 Rosewood and Mahogany Drawingroom Chairs, two Couches and two Lounging Chairs in Damask, a Music-seat, Mahogany and Birch Albert and French Bedsteads, with Curtains and Straw Palliasses, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Mahogany and Painted Toilet Tables, Basin-stands and Toilet Glasses, Towel-airers, Commodes and Presses, Cane-seat Chairs, a Sponge Bath, a Stretcher Bed and Mattress, Kitchen Table, Chairs, and Clothes-airer, Culinary Utensils, &c.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.
J. LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers,
No. 9, Upper Ormond-Quay.

Sermons.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
A SERMON will (D.V.) be Preached and a collection made in aid of the Funds of the above Society in TANEY CHURCH, Dundrum, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 29th of APRIL, 1860, by the Rev. E. B. MORAN, D.D., Vicar.
The object of this Society is to afford to all the children attending its Schools, in addition to an improved system of secular Education, instruction in the Holy Scriptures out of the Authorised Version, and under the direction of the Parochial Clergy; and to the children of the Church further instruction in the Catechism and other formularies of the Church. No child can be excluded from any of the Society's Schools on account of the inability of its parents to pay for its tuition.
There were during the past year in connection with the Society 1,706 schools, having 78,487 children on the rolls, of whom 14,580 are Protestant Dissenters, and 11,963 Roman Catholics. This fact may be sufficient to prove that the system of Education provided by the Society is, to a considerable extent, acceptable to persons of all religious denominations.
The Funds of the Society are still very inadequate to meet the urgent calls for assistance which are continually made upon the Committee. The opportunities of usefulness which have been thrown open are such that an increase of Funds appears to be the only thing wanting to enable them to extend the blessings of Scriptural Education much more widely, and with much greater efficiency, than they have as yet been enabled to do.
Subscriptions and benefactions will be thankfully received by the Rev. A. Leeper, B.D., Assistant Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, and at the Bank of Messrs. La Touche and Co., Castle-street, Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITTING.
R. HUNT & CO. beg to announce that they have added another Wareroom to their Establishment, which will be devoted exclusively to the above increasing branch of their trade.
Printed Outfit Lists free on application.
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT.
75, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, ... 2s. to 2s. 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. Proprietor.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour — a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET;
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

IRISH SALT.
It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.
ELLEN EGAN
manufactures Irish Salt at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.
E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices.
IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE; BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.
Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and sacks supplied. E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS,
RINGSEND.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.
WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET,
Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.
The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.
The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.
Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.
WM. BRUNTON & CO.,
43, HENRY-STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling Off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland, at nearly Cost Price. As he is about making Extensive Alterations in the Premises, they must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in Great Variety, and of the Newest Style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggist and Chemical Bottles.
Army and Navy Orders carefully attended to.
Patterns Matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
** Sole Agent for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

REGISTER GRATES, PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TRAYS,
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
We respectfully call the attention of Parties Furnishing to our present stock of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.
Among the leading articles, besides the above, is a splendid selection of London Bronzed Tea Urns,
Berlin Bronzed and Steel Fenders, richly Cut and Plain Fire Irons,
Warranted best Cutlery in Table Knives, &c.;
Electro-plate and Argentine in every requisite, and quite equal in durability and appearance to sterling Silver;
A splendid selection of Moderateur Lamps in China and Bronze.
In our GAS DEPARTMENT will be found an immense assortment of Water Joint Gas Lustres,
In Bronze and Ormolu, for two, three, and four lights.
Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns in great variety, and a beautiful selection of Crystal Gas Lustres for Drawingrooms.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Gasfitters, Brassfounders, and Furnishing Ironmongers.
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

GIBBS' PERUVIAN GUANO.
I BEG to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I am this day landing a large cargo of the above valuable Manure, shipped ex "El Dorado," Messrs. Gibbs' Import Vessel in Liverpool. It is in the finest order, perfectly dry, and in bags, sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested.
Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.
A. PALMER, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
Where inspection is invited.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Wants.

WANTS a Situation, as Thorough Servant, in a small quiet, regular family, a Middle-aged Protestant Woman, without incumbrance, who will undertake nothing she cannot fulfil; no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "E. M.," No. 20, North Earl-street, or 8, Upper Baggot-street, will be thankfully attended to.

AS HOUSEMAID, or Thorough Servant, a steady, respectable young woman can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Please address "A. M.," 7, Lr. Sackville-street; or 16, Lower Sackville-street.

HOUSEMAID.—On the 1st day of May will be disengaged, and solicits a Situation as Housemaid (or would take charge of an elderly lady), a young woman of sterling and well-tried Protestant principles, satisfactory references, &c.—Address "Lizzy," at the Office of the Irish Times.

KITCHENMAID, Plain Cook, or Thorough Servant, in a small family; can wash and make up, and take charge of a dairy; no objection to town or country.—Address "T. K.," 67, Grafton-street; or Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, an Efficient Foreman for a Daily Newspaper; terms liberal.—Address, enclosing references and full particulars, to "Messrs. W. and P.," care of Mr. Byrne, 47, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—A vacancy exists for a Good Compositor, in the Irish Times Office.—Application to be made to the Manager.

WANTED, an intelligent, gentlemanlike Lad, from 12 to 14 years of age, to assist in keeping accounts, copying, &c. Salary progressive. He must write a really good hand, and must have a fair knowledge of accounts.—Apply at the Irish Times Office.

WANTED, a Young Girl, as an Apprentice to the Stationery and Bookselling, in a Protestant house; must be able to write and make entries.—Apply to Mr. Buxton, general merchant, Longford. Respectable references required. Fee not an object.

WANTED, a Young Lad as an Apprentice to the Grocery, Perfumery, Cutlery, Jewellery, and other Fancy Goods. —Apply as above. Respectable references required. Fee no object.

WANTED, a Young Lad, as an Apprentice to the Watch and Clockmaking, where three Journeymen are employed. 40 Guineas Fee will be required.—Apply to Mr. Buxton, Longford.

WANTED, a Single Man, a good Watch Jobber, of good character.—Apply as above.

Cards.

CARD.
IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and
Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

LADIES' AND GENT.'S TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS FURNISHED.
G. LYNCH would beg to call attention to his stock of the above; as also, Despatch Boxes, Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases in variety. Ladies' Hand Bags—a large stock on hand to select from.
GEORGE LYNCH,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
(Repairs Neatly Executed on the Premises.)

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks,
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.
28, William-street, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited).
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

IRON BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING,
In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

BOUQUETS
To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING, MATTING!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

PLATE GLASS.
PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

Education.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
24, RATHMINES ROAD.
PRINCIPALS.
Mr. Charles W. Benson, A.B., T.C.D.
Mr. Freeman C. Wills, A.B., T.C.D.
ASSISTANT CLASSICAL MASTER.
James Curran, Esq., A.B., Scholar T.C.D.
SCIENCE MASTER.
Theodore Cooke, Esq., A.B., T.C.D.
Senior Moderator and Gold Medalist.
HEBREW MASTER.
Robert Conolly, Esq., Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
FRENCH AND GERMAN MASTER.
Rev. Oscar Krahmer, of the University of Jena.
DRAWING AND WRITING MASTER.
Dr. Henry Tendall.
Prospectuses can be had on application.

EDUCATION.
A Gentleman of T.C.D., of high character as a teacher and a scholar, whose references are of the first order, receives a limited number of young gentlemen to board and educate, who will enjoy peculiar advantages, such as will fit them for all the *competitive examinations*, and for the Honor Course, both in Science and Classics of College. His residence is fitted up in first-class style, embracing fine mountain and sea views, and situated in a *delightful* and healthy neighbourhood. Terms from 60 to 70 guineas, according to age. References to Fellows, Scholars, and some of the principal Nobility and Gentry of Ireland.—Address "A. B. C.," Post-office, Monkstown.

EDUCATION.
Classes for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, &c.
W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.
The annual examination in the French Language was held on the 25th inst., and the Silver Medal awarded to Master B. S. Leslie. The French class is taught by a native of France, whose pupils have obtained the highest prizes in modern languages, at the Entrance and Term examinations of Trinity College.
16, Grenville-street, Mountjoy-square.
No Vacations.

Medical.

TO INVALIDS.
LA PENSION MEDICALE,
No. 8, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
This Institution has been fitted up on the model of the Parisian Maisons de Sante, for the Treatment of Patients of respectability, labouring under every form of Medical and Surgical Disease, except insanity. The charges are fixed and moderate.
Clergymen of every denomination are freely admitted to the inmates.
Prospectuses may be had of the Matron, at the Institution, or of any of the Medical Attendants, Dr. J. F. Duncan, 19, Gardiner's-place; Mr. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Dr. Walsh, 89, Harcourt-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of the dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 90, Chamber-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

MESSRS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that their Buyers have again returned from the LONDON and PARIS MARKETS with a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, including a very *recherche* assortment of FRENCH SILKS, FRENCH SHAWLS, FRENCH RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and GLOVES.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.

THE DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY

BEG to direct special attention to their POTATO MANURE, the application of which has been proved by numerous trials to greatly diminish the tendency of the potato to disease, and to promote a luxuriant growth of this valuable crop.

The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY use the raw materials which Ireland so abundantly affords for the manufacture of every kind of artificial manure. Consumers of such articles are, therefore, enabled to save 10 per cent. by purchasing from an Irish Company, as at least that amount is expended on freight and expenses chargeable on English manufactured manures.

The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—

TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per Ton.		Per Ton.
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips	£7 0 0	Blood Manure	£6 0 0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape	7 0 0	Crushed Bones	7 10 0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure	7 0 0	Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol)	9 0 0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime	6 0 0		

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.

From 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. without farm-yard manure, or 4 cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.

Analyses, testimonials in favour of, and directions for mode of using, these manures may be had on application at the Office,
20, USHER'S-QUAY.
JOSEPH WONFO, F.C.S.L. & D., MANAGER.
A REDUCTION TO VERY LARGE CONSUMERS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Respectfully notify to the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of the City of Dublin and the Provinces, that their Establishment will be managed on the approved modern principle of bringing the Manufacturer and Purchaser into immediate commercial relations with each other—that thus the advantages of cheapness and excellence of quality may be concurrently secured to the utmost possible degree.

Every Department of the subjoined List has been placed in the hands of an experienced and competent Chief, and will also come under the special and continual supervision of the members of the Firm, who are practical men.

The Goods have all been selected with scrupulous regard to the reliable character sought to be acquired for the Establishment as one in which the best value will be had for the money, whatever may be the nature of the article bought.

As the House deals extensively in French Silks, Gloves, Ribbons, and other superfine Foreign Productions, the recent changes in the Customs' Tariff opportunely enable the Firm to offer many decided advantages in those important articles of manufacture. Not being impeded by any old stock, procured under unfavourable conditions, they, in particular, have profited by the modifications of the duties.

In engaging Assistants particular attention has been paid not only to their knowledge of the respective Departments, but also to their attentive habits and obliging manners.

The Warehouse, having been specially constructed to afford Ladies and Gentlemen the greatest possible facilities in making their purchases, has been furnished with the various valuable improvements—principally in lighting and ventilation.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department.
Fancy Dress Department.
Stuff Department.
Print Department.
Shawl Department.
Mantle Department.
Millinery and Bonnet Department.
Ladies' Outfitting Department.
Lace Department.
Sewed Muslin Department.
Ribbon Department.
Flower and Feather Department.
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Shirt and Handkerchief Department.
Haberdashery Department.
Fancy Cabinet Department.
Linen Department.
Blanket and Flannel Department.
Calico and Muslin Department.
Boot and Shoe Department.
Trimming Department.
Woollen Department.
Gentlemen's Ready-made Department.
Gentlemen's Order Department.

The Bespoke or Order Portion of the Tailoring Department will be conducted under the careful superintendence of experienced and talented Foremen.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO., Proprietors.

B HYAM AND THE SPRING, 1860.

HYAM'S TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS TO ORDER on a Self-Adjusting and Shape-Retaining principle. Price 16s. 6d. Vest to match, 8s. 6d. Fit guaranteed.

HYAM'S ASSORTMENT OF DRESS OF EVERY description, ready for immediate use, is the largest in the United Kingdom.

HYAM'S CELEBRATED 40s., 50s., 55s., AND 60s. entire Suits of a Piece, to order, or ready made, from the Choicest Materials.

HYAM'S CLOTHING FOR CLERICAL GENTLEMEN—Superfine Black Cloth Paletots from 30s. upwards; Suits, comprising Fine Black Cloth Frock Coat, Black Kerseymere or Silk Vest, with Black Doeskin or Cassimere Trousers, from 60s. upwards.

HYAM'S LIVERY DEPARTMENT IS FULLY stocked with every kind of Livery Top Coats, and Suits for Full-dress or Undress service, together with an extensive assortment in Livery Cloths, &c., for making to order if preferable, at very moderate prices.
30,
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

NEW FRENCH GOODS.
TODD, BURNS, and CO. beg respectfully to announce the completion of their late extensive Alterations, by which their Premises have been greatly enlarged, and
SEVERAL ENTIRELY NEW DEPARTMENTS OBTAINED.
In these improvements, T., B., and Co. have made special provision for Larger Stocks of FRENCH GOODS, as doubtless, under the New Tariff and Reduced Prices, a much greater demand will take place.
NEW FRENCH SILKS,
NEW FRENCH RIBBONS,
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
NEW FRENCH SHAWLS,
NEW FRENCH MANTLES,
NEW FRENCH MILLINERY,
NEW FRENCH ROBES,
NEW FRENCH STRAW BONNETS and TRIMMINGS,
NEW FRENCH JEWELLERY, HAIR ORNAMENTS,
&c., &c., &c.
T., B., and Co. have also in their usual Stocks a full assortment of all the NEW GOODS for the Season, in Plain and Fancy Manufactures, and they confidently invite an inspection of their present excellent variety of Fashionable Spring Goods.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.

R. HUNT AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CUIRASS SHIRT.
6 for 21s 0d
6 for 24s 0d
6 for 28s 6d
6 for 33s 0d
6 for 36s 0d
6 for 40s 0d
Directions for Self-measurement Free on Application.
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL, TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS
In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

NEW KITCHEN RANGE.
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.
Invite attention to
STEVEN'S "NE PLUS ULTRA" KITCHENER,
For which they are Agents.
This Patent Kitchener is unrivalled in its capabilities for Roasting, Baking, Boiling, Stewing, Grilling, &c., in its economy of Fuel, Time, and Labour; its perfect combustion, which can be regulated or entirely suspended; its cure of Smoke; its cleanliness and simplicity of management.
It combines the more important advantages possessed by those of the best makers, and has several peculiar to itself.
They also direct attention to Stead's Patent Ornamental Ventilating Chimney Tops, for which they are also Agents, which are effectual in the cure of Smoky Chimneys, Down Draughts, &c.
J. E. and Co. are also Agents for Bradford's Washing and Mangling Machines.
Their SHOW ROOMS, 34, 35 and 36, CAPEL-STREET, are fully assorted with every description of House Furnishing and Ironmongery, and will be found well worthy of a visit from the variety, novelty, good workmanship, and moderate charges of the articles displayed.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.
HOUSE FURNISHING, IRONMONGERY, & GAS FITTING WAREROOMS,
34, 35, & 36, CAPEL-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

GYPSUM MANURE contains upwards of 40 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid, and for Clover and Grasses is the cheapest natural fertiliser; will show its effects in 15 to 20 days. American Farmers use it with all crops, at great cost; 3 to 5 cwt. sufficient for an acre; price here, 32s. per ton. *Stockhardt's Chemistry* says, "Gypsum is a valuable manure for many plants, especially for the liguminous. The plant not only absorbs the lime, but also the sulphur of the Sulphuric Acid. Gypsum has also a beneficial effect on the growth of plants, as it absorbs the Carbonate of Ammonia contained in the air and rain water, and fixes it in the soil—these two salts being converted respectively into Sulphate of Ammonia and Carbonate of Lime." Agent for Ireland—JOHN TUTE, 15, Fownes-street, Dublin.

GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Have just received from
MESSRS. SPILL AND CO.,
The eminent Government Manufacturers of the so much approved
VEGETABLE LEATHER LEGGINGS AND GAITERS,
A Consignment of a very superior description.
These Goods are almost indestructible, so easily attached and cleaned, and so moderate in price as to warrant the Manufacturers in saying they will ultimately be worn by all classes.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£16 14 0
A ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held, God willing, in Corrig-Avenue Missionroom, Kingstown, at half-past Seven o'clock, on Thursday Evening, April 26, 1860. You are invited to attend.
"Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out."—John vi. 37.

Just as I am—without one plea
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bid'st me come to Thee,
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am—and waiting not
To rid my soul of one dark blot,
To Thee, whose blood can cleanse each spot,
O Lamb of God, I come!

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-Alley, on Thursday Evening, April 26, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock
Subject—Why is it wrong to pray to any Creature?
President—Rev. C. F. Macarthy, A.M.
What are the parts of Divine worship?
To whom alone should these be addressed?
What sin do you commit when you direct any of them to any creature?
What commandment do you break when you give to another being any part of the honour and homage due to God alone?
In whom should you hope and trust? To whom should you pray? To whom should you give your heart, the worship of your body, and the service of your soul?
When, then, should you kneel down and pray to any creature, whether angel, departed saint, or the Blessed Virgin?
When should you say "Hail, Mary," or "Holy Mary?"
Where was Gabriel when he said to her—"Hail?"
If he said "hail" only when in the same room with her, are you, therefore, to say "hail" to her when she is far away in heaven and you here below on earth?—St. Luke i. 28, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
How can she, which is, at most, but a finite creature, be present everywhere, hear all prayers, and know all hearts, unless you wish to make her equal to Almighty God?—3 Kings viii. 39, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
How can she stand between sinners and God, when God says—"For there is one God, and one Mediator of God and men, the Man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself a redemption for all?"—1 Tim. ii. 5, 6, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Why do you seek many mediators or intercessors when one is enough?
If the Lord Jesus Christ is fit to be our one Mediator because He is both God and man, and died for our sins and rose again, and ever liveth to make intercession for us, how can the Blessed Virgin, or Michael the Archangel, or John the Baptist, &c., be mediators for sinners, when they are mere creatures, and never died for our sins and were never appointed to act on our behalf with God?—1 Cor. xv. 1-4; Heb. vii. 24, 25; 1 John ii. 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Why should you confess to creatures, when God says—"Every tongue shall confess to God?"—Rom. xiv. 11, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Why should you kneel to a priest, and confess to him as if he were God, when he cannot know your heart, nor discover whether you are telling him truth or not?
How can Canon M'Cabe or Dr. Cullen direct sinners aright in the way of salvation when they do not know the Bible, and cannot prove their doctrines or practices to be true and good according to the Sacred Scriptures, the inspired Word of the living God, who will judge all men by what He has revealed, and not by what the Church of Rome has invented or added?
Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles, and judge for yourselves according to the eternal truth of the Word of Almighty God.
"And why even of yourselves do you not judge that which is just?"—St. Luke xii. 57, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
"I speak as to wise men: judge ye yourselves what I say."—1 Cor. x. 15, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
"Then Jesus saith to him, Begone, Satan: for it is written, The Lord thy God shalt thou adore, and him only shalt thou serve."—Matt. iv. 10, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, are invited to attend.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

BAZAAR FOR THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.
The Friends of Ragged Schools are requested to Take Notice that the
ANNUAL BAZAAR
Will be held (D.V.), in the
ROUND-ROOM of the ROTUNDO,
ON
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
the 8th and 9th of May.
A POSTPONEMENT
from the Month of MARCH
(AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED)
Having become necessary.
P.S.—Cast-off clothing for boys or girls, or pieces of calico for the use of the Ragged Schools, would be very acceptable.

Friends are kindly reminded, by the near approach of this Bazaar, to complete their preparations for it as soon as possible.

Contributions of money, work, toys, books, &c., will be most gratefully received by the following ladies:—
FOR LURGAN-STREET SCHOOLS.
Mrs. Benjamin Lee Guinness, 80, Stephen's-green South.
Mrs. William Burke, 31, Molesworth-street.
Mrs. Hare, 8, Mountjoy-place.
Miss Fanny Hill, 2, Mountjoy-place.
Mrs. Kenny, 3, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Staveley, 14, Adelaide-road.
Mrs. Kidd, 57, Rutland-square West.
Mrs. Hare, Dorset Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.
FOR TOWNSEND-ST. AND LUKE-ST. SCHOOLS.
Miss Whately* The Palace, Stephen's-green.
Mrs. Hardy, 9, Mount-street, Crescent.
Mrs. M. A. Saurin, 32, Stephen's-green North.
Mrs. Hawkins, 20, Middle Gardiner-street.
Mrs. Bridges, 20, Bedford-square, London.
Miss J. Furlong, 20, Clifton-road East, St. John's Wood, London.
Mrs. Bickersteth, 2, Rodney-street, Liverpool.
Miss Martley, 6, Mount-street Crescent.
Mrs. Bayly, 96, Lower Leeson-street.
Mrs. R. Manders, 23, Fitzwilliam-place.
Miss Kate Ardill, 11, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.
Miss Carleton, Seapoint-terrace, Monkstown.
Miss C. Furlong, 87, Lower Leeson-street.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Poole, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Mrs. Manders, Landscape, Dundrum.
FOR MILL-STREET SCHOOLS.
Mrs. Maddock, 38, Fitzwilliam-place.
Mrs. Smith, 10, Upper Fitzwilliam-street.
Mrs. Carmichael, 22, Ely-place.
Mrs. Nunn, 9, Wellington-road, Upper Leeson-street.
The Misses Bessonnet, 28, Lower Leeson-street.
Mrs. E. Fetherston H., Sidney-avenue, Blackrock.
Mrs. Tandy, 20, Upper Pembroke-street.
Mrs. North, Ormonde-terrace, Rathmines.
FOR THE COOMBE SCHOOLS.
Mrs. Kincaid, 2, Herbert-street.
Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown.
Mrs. Bolton, 70, Lower Camden-street.
Mrs. R. Geoghegan, Carysfort Lodge, Stillorgan.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Mrs. Napier, 4, Merrion-square South.
Miss Warren, 40, Lower Leeson-street.
Miss Kinahan, 12, Merrion-square North.
*** *During the temporary absence of the Archbishop's family in England, Miss Lyster will receive, at The Palace, anything consigned to Miss Whately's care for this Bazaar.*

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The market was not strong in London this morning; on the contrary, Funds were dull; they subsequently became firmer, and closed very strong on the intelligence from Vienna that a conference of the Powers had been definitely settled upon, and that France had proposed the regulations which should guide the discussions, which should be confined to only one of the articles of the old Treaty—namely, that having reference to the neutrality of the disputed provinces. Money is still abundant at cheap rates, and this contributes to support prices.

The market here was very firm to-day both for Funds and Shares; Consols were not on sale for account, but were moderately dealt in for cash; New Threes were very firm, both for cash and the new account; Banking Shares were unchanged; Bank Stock was done at the former price and on sale; Hibernians were offered; buyers of Royals, which were done at the former quotation; all Steam Shares were in good demand; and Atlantics were in request at a shade advance on yesterday; Ship Builders were done at ⅛ advance; Dundalks were inquired for; in Mining Shares no change; Connorrees were done at a slight decline; General Mines steady; Mining Company of Ireland on sale.

Railway Shares were better in tone; Ballymenas show 20s. per share advance; Bandons and Belfast Junctions were offered, as also Kingstowns at the former price, buyers under it; Cork and Passages were one-eighth better; Wicklows were steady, as were also Midlands, but neither were strong at the quotations; Great Southern Stock was in demand at the price, probably owing to the large increase in the traffic receipts; a decline of 15s. is shown in Limericks, which were for sale. In Preference there was more business; buyers of Bandon Preference and Dublin and Drogheda £5 per cents., which were done at the former price. Great Southern £4 per cent. was largely dealt in at the previous quotation. The Londonderry and Enniskillen £6 per cents., were done at £2 10s. premium. There were buyers of Waterford and Limerick £5 per cents., and the £6 per cents. were offered. No change in other securities.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 25.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞ ⅜
Account,	94⅞ ⅜
New Threes,	93⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅝ ¾ ⅞
Account,	94⅞
New Threes,	93¾ 3½ ⅝ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94 ⅞⅝
Account,	94⅞
New Threes,	93⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞ ⅜
Account,	94⅞ ⅜
New Threes,	93⅞ ⅜
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞ ⅜
Account,	94⅞ ⅜
New Threes,	93⅞ ½

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 225; Exchequer Bills, 9; Caledonians, 91 90¾; Eastern Counties, 55; Great Northern A, 116; Great Western of Canada, 15½ ⅝; Great Western, 69½ 9; London and North Western, 99⅝ ½ ⅜; London and South Western, 91½ 2; Leeds Northern, 48¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42; South Eastern, 87½; Midland, 166; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95¾; York and North Midland, 79½; Turkish, new, 61½ ⅜. Consols opened steady at the closing prices of yesterday, and have improved to 94⅞ buyers, at which they are now steady and firm. Indian, 106½. Shares continue very inactive, but prices have improved, and the tone of the market is better. Canadian without any change. French steady. Lombardos, ½ ⅜.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—3-30 p.m.—The tendency of Bourse has improved. Rentes close at 70.15, or ⅛ higher than yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—There is no revival of business on the Stock Exchange. The Funds are quiet, but firm, at yesterday's quotations. In Share market prices nominally unaltered.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The English funds have been inactive, and there is a general tendency to heaviness in all departments of business Demand for discount to-day has again been on a moderate scale. In the open market some exceptional transactions have taken place at 4⅜. In the Stock Exchange the rate for advances on Government securities has been 3 per cent. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates generally were slightly lower than last post. There were again no operations in bullion at the Bank to-day. The railway market has again been dull, and at one period of the day showed a general decline before the close, however, a partial recovery took place.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

Great dullness continues to prevail in the Stock Exchange. Very little business is going forward in any department. The funds were stationary in price, but the tone of market in the afternoon was firmer than in the morning. British Railway stocks declined towards the middle of the day, but afterwards rallied. The discount market continues well supplied with money, and the best short bills are freely taken at 4⅜ per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 224-6; Exchequer Bills, 6-10; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 90½ 1; Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Eastern Counties, 54¾ ⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77-8; Great Northern, 113 ½ 44; Great Northern A, 115½-6 ½; Great Western, 69½ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 13 5-16 7 16; Do. New, 7½ 7; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ ⅞; London and North Western, 91½ ½; London and South Western, 91½ 2; Leeds Northern, 48½ 9; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½ 2; Oxford, W. and W., 42½ 3½; South Eastern, 87½ ⅞; Midland, 116½; Mexican, 21⅛ ¼; North British, 61½; York and North Midland, 79½ 80; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½ 6. Consols opened steady at the closing prices of yesterday, 94⅞ ⅜, and have improved to 94⅞ buyers, at which price they are now steady and firm. Indian, 106½. Shares continue very inactive, but prices have improved, and tone of market better. Canadian without any change. French steady. Lombards, 1½ ⅜.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 27.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅞ ⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅜
Ditto for New Account, 8th June	93⅜
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid	240
Royal Bank, £10 paid	26½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company	54½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	26s 0d
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Ballymena	44½
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	11
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5⅞ ⅜
Great Southern and Western Stock	113⅜
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	6⅜ x d
Midland Great Western	52⅞ ⅜
Waterford and Limerick	24
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cent. perpetual	25 x int
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	98 97½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th April. Names to be furnished on or before the 28th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	93¾	—	93⅝ ⅞	93½ ⅝	93⅝ ½	—
Ditto for account	93⅝ ¾	—	—	—	—	93⅞
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock	93½ ¼	93 93¼	93¼	93⅜ ¼	93¼	93⅜ ¼
Ditto for account	93⅜ ¼	93¼ 93	93⅜	93¼	—	93⅜
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THEATRES.

Theatre Royal—To-night—The English Opera of "The Crown Diamonds;" to conclude with "A Pair of Pigeons."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Jonathan Bradford;" "Every Cloud has a Silver Lining;" "B. B., or, The Benecia Boy;" to conclude with "The Deserted Mill."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, April 21st, amounted to 54,720 copies, making an average of 9,120 copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	Six p.m., April 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., April 26.
India (Bombay (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., April 26.
Newfoundland (G.)	Ten a.m., April 28.
America (New York) (Q.)	Ten a.m., April 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO ECONOMISTS.
Judicious men, who look narrowly after their outlay, and who wisely buy for cash, are requested to test the advantage offered to the public in my Hat Manufactory. I give a prime HAT, colour guaranteed, for
12s. 6d.
Other qualities equally good value.
W. WILLIAMS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Third Door to the Right from Carlisle-bridge.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.
"WHATEVER your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other that will arrest public attention. We freely confess, that what success we have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all the other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising; but we cannot conceive what they are. Some say they cannot afford to advertise. They mistake; they cannot afford NOT to advertise. In this country, where everybody possesses a newspaper, the man must have a thick skull who does not see that these are the cheapest and best media through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his best customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you nor heard of your business and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in a newspaper."
KENNY & OWENS,
TAILORS AND TROUSERS MAKERS,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
Thoroughly Shrunk.

THE ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE,
with the latest Parisian improvements, is now ready for immediate wear, price Thirty Shillings to Three Guineas. The most stylish Garment for the Season.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

A VERY large sum of money stands to the credit of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the books of the Bank of Ireland. This money was derived from the sale of "perpetuities," and is invested in stock bearing interest at three and a half per cent. Many attempts have been made to render this money useful to the Church, from the sale of whose property it was derived. A Bill was drawn up, we understand, with the approval of the Archbishop of Dublin, to enable the Commissioners to lend this money in small sums to incumbents or rectors whose livings had no Glebe-houses. The Bill was sent over to London or Brighton, and was placed in the hands of our travelling Irish Secretary. What has happened to that Bill no one can tell. It may be lying in some pigeon-hole in Dublin Castle, the Post Office officials having ignorantly supposed that the Irish Secretary should have a residence in Ireland. It may be rent asunder, and hidden under a mass of waste paper; or, possibly, it may form trunk-lining, or be converted into millboard. Perhaps it may emerge from darkness at the close of the session, to be included in the general massacre of the innocents.

But the evils which the Bill was intended to remedy remain. In the vicinity of Dublin there are livings without residences, the incumbents of which must rent, perhaps, an inconvenient or distant domicile. The Glebe lands of some are placed in different parishes, and the rector is compelled to let them for what he can obtain.

To effect an exchange of Glebe lands at a distance for lands in the parish would cost more than the fee-simple of the lands five times over. In some parishes there are no residences which a clergyman could rent for his family. In others, the Glebe-houses, where they are extant, are dilapidated, mouldy, and unwholesome. Surely, some of this money locked up in bank might be applied to remedy such evils as these? The money could be advanced on the security of the building, and a large interest would be paid in the shape of rent, whether for a new or a repaired domicile.

A Rector, indeed, if the living be worth having, and leave him a surplus over the cost of maintenance, may avoid this inconvenience. A friendly architect may draw up a fearful statement of the deficiency of the Glebe-house, and a confidential physician may appal a Bishop by a dismal catalogue of maladies which will certainly result from its occupation. It is difficult to insist upon a residence where there is no residence. It is almost worse to compel a man to reside in a house testified to be unhealthy. One way or another the Rector of a parish thus circumstanced may manage to spend a pleasant time of it by the sea side or in the city. He can run down by rail on Saturday and get through the Sunday duty, or, better still, he commits his flock to the charge of a retiring and unambitious curate, on a salary of £40 or £50 a year, "with the advantages of a house and "garden," and then his duties will be confined to preaching occasionally on Church festivals, if the weather be fine, and signing receipts for his rent-charge. The damp and malaria, we suppose, do not usually attack curates. At all events, live they must, and live, too, often in dwellings which their Rectors are glad to get any excuse to fly from. In parishes where there is no Glebe-house the curate must get his dwelling where he can. He may obtain a room or two in a farm house, or over a shop in a country town. His stipend will not allow him that *cottage ornee* which he dreamt of in his college days.

This is another down weight upon the curate who has chosen the Church as his profession, without patrons to advance him. He spends upon his education as much as any other public profession even exacts from its members. He must be exemplary in morals, and a model of purity in word and deed. He must even present the appearance of a gentleman in station as well as in character. He must not be deaf to the claims of charity and the calls of distress. Often, in a poor district, he is the centre to which hundreds look, not only for spiritual, but for material aid, and he must help those who are little poorer than himself. To enable him to do all this, he is rewarded with an annual stipend something less than the wages of a tolerable carpenter. Out of seventy, or, at most, one hundred pounds a year, he must clothe and support himself and a family, if, as is generally the case, he has one. Out of this stipend, less than the earnings of the lowest clerk in one of our large establishments, he has to meet every charge, and pay rent possibly for a dilapidated Glebe-house, in which rats are the only thriving occupants.

Nothing so strongly proves how few zealous and energetic friends the Church possesses, as the position of the great majority of her curates, and the "homeless" state of too many of our parishes. In any other profession, Parliament or the people would long since have been appealed to, and a state of things ameliorated which is a disgrace, not to say to a Christian, but to a civilised community. What the Church has to expect from Mr. Cardwell is quite clear from the apathy and neglect he has exhibited in the case of a bill prepared by the highest authority in the Church to remedy one of its disabilities.

PARIS is again to be the seat of a European Congress. Austria and Russia complacently propose that the Congress which is to settle the position of the Swiss, in relation to Savoy, should assemble at the Tuileries. Prussia has given her adhesion, and, of course, England will assent. Louis Napoleon plays his game still with consummate ability. In yielding to the Great Powers the right to discuss the question of Swiss neutrality, and the safety of the Helvetic Republic, he secures the ratification of all his acts, and an acknowledgment that Paris is the political capital of Europe. Frenchmen will be gratified, and perhaps encouraged to further annexation, when they witness the procession of the ambassadors belonging to ten European Kingdoms, proceeding to learn the Emperor's will. Many of them are not quite so dependent as the Powers which surrounded the Great Napoleon, but they may in time become so. It is no ordinary source of pride to a Frenchman that the representatives of ten Powers will be assembled in the French capital, to assent to the annihilation of the treaties of 1815, to ratify which they last assembled.

Little, however, can be expected for the peace of Europe or the safety of Switzerland from such a Congress. The French Cabinet has narrowed matters to a small issue. France will not assent to the dismemberment of Savoy; in other words, she must have Chablais and Faucigny, and the shore of Lake Leman. This, we think, settles the question. She professes to be willing to accept the engagements of Sardinia with respect to these provinces. But these engagements were framed solely against the aggressions of France. Who could expect, much less ask, France to withdraw troops from Chablais should she be again at war with Austria, or meditate a swoop upon Germany or Italy? Why should France be called upon to evacuate that territory in case the Congress confirms the cession of Savoy to her? To break up an impending "confraternity" of German Powers, France may promise anything now; but, as the first cannon shot shivers all treaties between belligerents, so promises and professions are as nothing, once they stand in the way of national aggrandisement. For all the good likely to arise permanently from a Congress, the question could be more satisfactorily and more cheaply got rid of by diplomacy.

The *Times* on Lord Elgin's Departure yesterday, on his Second Mission to China:—

This day Lord Elgin sets forth once again for the scenes of his former labours in the Far East. With a more imposing force than that which accompanied him in his first essay, and with a more intimate knowledge of the difficulties that are to be overcome, we may hope that he departs with sanguine anticipations of a more complete and enduring success than he before achieved. If force should become necessary, the English and French Plenipotentiaries have sufficient fighting men at their backs to escort them through China, or to make nominal conquest of the Empire. The superiority which the new weapon of European warfare must have over the rude arms of an Asiatic rabble may, perhaps, here find its first illustration upon a grand scale, and in an open field. On the hundred and twenty miles of flat fighting ground which intervene between the shores of the Pecheli Gulf and the suburbs of Pekin, and upon the old-fashioned walls which enclose the Imperial City, will be found a most favourable opportunity for demonstrating to the most ancient civilisation in the world, how far it has been outstripped in the science of slaughter. It is, we fear, a necessity that this truth should be cut deep into the minds of those who rule at Pekin. We have no difficulty with the people and very little difficulty with the merchants; whenever it shall have been made clear to the Mandarins at Pekin that our arm is long enough to reach them, we shall have no more difficulty with the Government. If it should be necessary for Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to go to Pekin, they will go there only to show that they can go, and, having demonstrated this, they will never have occasion to go there again. As a military operation it ought to be a mere promenade. It is the fashion to do everything now in a cumbrous, costly manner, and to make difficulties about the lightest and most easy operations; but it has been the common achievement of a small body of Europeans, from the time of Xenophon to that of Sir Hugh Rose, to march over great tracts of Asiatic territory, and to scatter before them any given numbers of Asiatic soldiery. So far from there being any difficulty in marching these 120 miles, and dispersing these Tartars with their bows and arrows, and gingals and bamboo spears, the matter ought to be as easy as a march to Hounslow. Lord Elgin, therefore, has abundant force to do all that he may wisely determine to do. We hope that he will have the moral courage to use that force so far as it may be necessary to obtain the object of a lasting peace, and the enjoyment of this nation's rights; and we are sure that he will, as a merciful man and a Christian gentleman, stay the operation of this great force at the earliest point where true mercy may be shown—that is, when the necessary impression has been made, and peace has been secured.

Will the Chinese fight? This is the question which all who take an interest in this expedition are now asking. It is by no means impossible that Lord Elgin may be relieved from the responsibility of testing this probability, and may find hostilities going on upon his arrival. The French are not likely to send 80 pennants round the Cape to execute a public Imperial menace, and to welcome them back again with their mission unaccomplished. It is scarcely to be conceived that the English and French can be so thoroughly restrained, and that the Chinese can be so successfully taught to dissemble their triumph, as that nothing shall be done to wipe out the effect of the disaster at Taku. But, so far as the Chinese Government is concerned, there will certainly be no fighting if words can be made to do the work of blows. That the Chinese will send down commissioners from Pekin who will entirely disavow all that has been done since Lord Elgin was last in the China waters, that the Tartar victory at Taku will be deplored as an untoward event, and that offers will be made to renew the treaty, we do not for a moment doubt. Every promise and every procrastination, that can be used to stave off coercion until the force is at last of necessity withdrawn will be used. If Lord Elgin is only instructed to demand an apology for the ambuscade at the Peiho, there will be no difficulty about the matter. For this purpose no high officer and no very expensive expedition was required. The Emperor of China would give a hundred apologies, and at such a cost would order a dozen more ambuscades. But, if Lord Elgin should be prepared to insist that all the stipulations of his treaty shall be carried out under his own eyes, it is by no means certain that this expedition may not be able to report to us practically as to the effect of the Armstrong gun. There has always been a strong old Tory party in Pekin, which have been determined that they never would yield; and since the Taku victory they have advanced to the belief that they never can be made to yield. It is highly probable that, rather than yield anything but words, this party will block up the river and defend Tien-tsin. In that case there will be a sharp short fight at Tien-tsin, and the old Chinese Tory will again disappear for a little interval, while the old Chinese Whig, not a very progressive creature, takes up the difficulty. These are the probabilities of the case; and, although it is commonly said that in China everything happens in direct contradiction to all antecedent probabilities, yet we feel very much inclined to predict that if Lord Elgin shall insist upon anything more than words he will have to fight at Tien-tsin.

Of course, we can have no knowledge of what Lord Elgin's instructions may be, except so far as Lord John Russell has told us in Parliament what policy he proposed to indicate to his Ambassador. If Lord Elgin is going out only to bring back an apology and a ratified treaty, we are very sorry that so able a man should be sent upon such a sleeveless errand. But if Lord Elgin is going out to do what he himself must well know is necessary to be done, then he has a great mission before him. It is vain to attempt to disguise plain truths in fine phrases. All we want of China is cheap tea in exchange for cheap calicoes, and, if it should so please them, silks in exchange for opium. But our great desire is cheap tea and a market for calicoes. Now, the Elgin Treaty gives us in an imperfect manner a road to both these objects. Whenever we can establish our trade at Hankow, up the great China river, we can there buy our teas at fourpence a pound, and can dispense our produce all over the Empire. There is no reason why, duty apart, the commoner teas should not be sold in our London shops at ninepence a pound. To try and ship our teas where they grow, and to carry up our calicoes to where they can be sold, are the only rational objects of a Chinese Mission. If it should so happen that Lord Elgin should find himself upon the walls of Pekin—and we shall not think much of the stability of a treaty ratified elsewhere—he will then have something to give up. The resident Ambassador at Pekin will then no longer be a point of honour. The entire and immediate freedom of the great watery highway of China, with perhaps Chusan to protect the privilege, would be worth a hundred Ambassadors at Pekin.

We wish Lord Elgin God speed upon his journey, and we tell him frankly that we have more fear of his failing from dread of those he will leave behind him than from the opposition of those he has before him. He heard Lord Cowley two nights ago called home to endure a ridiculous assault, and he doubtless recollects similar attacks in his own case, and perhaps anticipates others. But such things are the conditions of serving a free nation. A public man in England is not worth his salt if he has not manhood enough to stick by his friends and strike hard at his foes, and if he has not resolution enough to carry out his own convictions of what is right and expedient, in defiance of any clamour that can be got up against him. If Lord Elgin does this matter well, he can afford to be well abused for his success.

The *Daily News* on the Present Position and Future Prospects of Austria.

The journals which have announced that Austria is about to become constitutional and free do not make enough of their intelligence. If it is true that the barren experiment of "unifying" states and peoples which have no common sentiment or common interests is to be abandoned, that each of the several populations is to be governed according to its peculiar genius, that Hungary is to have its Diet, and, with all the provinces of the Empire, is about to be organised for general and local self-government, then the news is of an importance which cannot be exaggerated. But in proportion to its importance will be the desire of the public to be informed as to the truthfulness of the announcement; and, unfortunately for Hungarians, Bohemians, Moravians, and Germans, inquiry can disclose no better foundation for this vision of freedom than the Emperor's letter to General Von Benedek. This letter consists of two parts—the first enacting, the second promissory. The Emperor appoints General Von Benedek Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Hungary, and ordain that the Lieutenant-Governorships of Kashau, Oedenberg, Presburg, and Grosswardein shall be broken up, and the whole kingdom be administered from Buda. That is all that is ordained, and whether it is an improvement or the reverse, it is evidently a measure of local centralisation. When the new general lieutenancy has been got into working order, or, in the words of the Imperial letter, "as soon as the new organisation of the Stadtholderate has been completed"—then, if the Emperor has not in the meantime changed his mind—"county administrations for the management of political matters will be established on the principle of the former county Assemblies and committees, but with combinations and spheres of action which are in accordance with the present state of things." The country, then, is to wait for its self-government until it suits the convenience of the Imperial Government, and then is to enjoy only so much liberty and on such conditions as is reconcileable with the system at present prevailing. And this is what some writers among us have described as a return to the state of things which existed before 1848, a measure calculated to conciliate the Hungarian people.

It is needless to speak of the Diet. As the municipal and county organisations are postponed until the completion of the changes in the executive administration, so the formation of a Diet is put off until everything else has been provided for. The Emperor's words are:—"I ordain that when the municipal laws and county administrations are in activity, a proposition respecting a Diet shall be prepared." Thus not only is the constitution but the preparation of the draught-plan of a Diet to be delayed to an indefinite period. We need not point out that if the Austrian Government had been sincerely disposed to grant the institutions of self-government to Hungary, it would have found it as easy to do so as to publish this letter. But in the former of the two passages we have quoted the Emperor expressly declares that any Hungarian assemblies which may be formed for the discussion of political matters must be organised "with combinations and spheres of action in accordance with the present state of things." Now, two principal features of the present state of things, as far as Hungary is concerned, are first, the Concordat, in itself a constitution of a certain kind, a Charter granted against, not to the nation, and for the advantage of its eternal enemies, the Pope and the Jesuits; and second, the extortion of an amount of taxes three times as great as the country ever paid when it had a Diet. Now, the Emperor cannot afford to give up a farthing of that revenue; and he dare not for his life break the Concordat. Why, then, this talk of a Hungarian Diet?

The Imperial letter to General Benedek belongs to a class of Austrian documents of which the world has seen so many of late—state papers which bear witness to an uneasy sense of failure, and a conviction that "something must be done," but at the same time betray the bewilderment and helplessness of a Government which has a profound consciousness that it cannot look the nation in the face. The advisers of Francis Joseph must feel the necessity of seeking strength, or at least internal peace, in the present critical state of the Empire. The campaign in Lombardy has lowered that feeling which in Austria comes nearest to national sentiment; and a dangerous state of expectancy is general in Hungary. To this is now added the threatened diminution of Austrian influence in Germany. The bold but deliberate declaration of the Prussian Minister in the Berlin Chamber is the prelude of a long-foreseen strife, which will soon force itself upon the attention of the world—a contest in which many thrones may be shaken, but in which the hateful ascendancy of Austria in Germany cannot but be overthrown. The evils which beset the Empire are so numerous and inveterate that it is doubtful whether any statesmanship can now supply a remedy—certainly they are not to be cured by the hesitating and reluctant measures announced in the Emperor's letter to General Benedek.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, from Frogmore-house, on a visit to her Majesty.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Council of the Zoological Society, in Hanover-square.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite arrived at Dover from Calais at six p.m. on Tuesday, and, after dining at the Lord Warden Hotel, left by 7-50 express train for London.

The Hon. J. V. Fitzpatrick and family arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Saturday, and have left for the Continent.

Mrs. Gore, the novelist, who for some time past has been afflicted with blindness, has just undergone an operation which, it is hoped, will eventually restore her to sight.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Countess (Frances) Waldegrave, and Mr. George G. Harcourt, M.P., gave a sumptuous *dejeuner* on Tuesday, at their residence in Carlton Gardens, on the occasion of the nuptials of Miss Mary Harcourt, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Harcourt, Canon of York, and granddaughter of the late Archbishop of York, with Mr. George De la Poer Beresford, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore, solemnised yesterday forenoon, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The fair bride was attended to the altar by 16 youthful ladies—viz., the Misses Harcourt (3), sisters of the bride; the Misses Milner (3), nieces of the bridegroom; Miss Percival; Lady Elizabeth Bertie, daughter of the Earl of Abingdon; Miss Hill, Miss Dunsresq, Miss C. Goode, Miss Lister, the Misses Money (2), Miss Johnstone, daughter of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone; and Miss Duncombe. The Lord Bishop of Kilmore officiated at the ceremony. The wedding party adjourned after the solemnity to the Countess Waldegrave's, for the wedding breakfast. There were present at the entertainment—The Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Abingdon and Lady Elizabeth Bertie, the Countess of Clarendon and Ladies Constance and Alice Villiers, the Countess of Erne, Sir Warwick and Lady Morshead, Admiral and Mrs. Harcourt, Mr. and Lady Selina Harcourt, Lady Perry, Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., and Lady Johnstone, and Miss Johnstone, Lady Frances Hill and Miss Hill, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Lord and Lady Norreys, the Bishop of Kilmore, Lady Brinckman, Mr. Johnstone, Mrs. Gooch and Miss Gooch, the Countess of Lanesborough and Miss Butler, the Right Hon. Sir George C. Lewis, Bart., M.P., and Lady Teresa Lewis and Miss Lister, Mr. and Mrs. Percival and Miss Mary Percival, Mr. and Mrs. E. Harcourt, the Dean of York and Mrs. Duncombe and Miss Duncombe, Major Cook, R.E., &c. The bride and bridegroom left town early in the afternoon for Forest-hill, the seat of Admiral Harcourt, in Berkshire, to pass the honeymoon.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Levee on Tuesday afternoon, in St. James' Palace.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and were received by the great officers of State.

Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the State Saloons, under the command of the Lieutenant.

The Yeoman of the Guard were under the command of Captain Parker Rickford, the Exon in Waiting.

Previous to the Levee Field-Marshal Lord Seaton was presented to the Queen on his appointment as Field-Marshal.

Her Majesty wore a train of black corded silk, trimmed with a ruche and rosettes of black crape. The petticoat to correspond.

The Queen wore a black jet circlet as a headdress.

A large number of the diplomatic body were present.

The general circle was attended by Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir G. C. Lewis, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War; Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India; the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Foley, the Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; the Earl of Ducie, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapels Royal; the Lord Chief Justice Erle; Lord Monteagle, Comptroller of the Exchequer; Major General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General to the Forces; Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B. (Scots' Fusilier Guards), Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Colonel H. Atwell Lake, C.B.; Colonel Wodehouse, C.B. (Royal Artillery); and Colonel Darby Griffith, C.B. (Scots' Greys), Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Colonel Mountjoy Martin, Silver Stick in Waiting; Colonel Lambert (Grenadier Guards), Field Officer in Brigade, Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Dunkellin, commanding Queen's Guard; Major-General Ridley, C.B., Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort in Waiting.

Mr. Colin Blackburn, Judge of the Queen's Bench, was presented to the Queen by Sir George C. Lewis, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty.

Mr. James Plaisted Wilde, Baron of the Exchequer, wa

presented to her Majesty by Sir George C. Lewis, and received from the Queen the honour of knighthood.

About 230 noblemen and gentlemen had the honour of being presented to the Queen.

The following presentations to the Queen took place, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval:—

Major Alison, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Clyde, on his return from India, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Lord Ashburton, on his marriage, by Sir Francis Baring.

Dr. T. W. Belcher, Royal Cork Artillery, by Mr. Beecroft, M.P.

Colonel George Campbell, C.B., on appointment as Inspecting Field Officer from the 52nd Regiment, by Field-Marshal Lord Seaton.

Lieut. R. Campbell, Scinde Horse, by Captain Du Plat.

Major-General Cameron, on appointment to the command of the troops in Scotland, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Chatterton, on promotion, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Major Charles Gough, on receiving the Victoria Cross, by Field-Marshal Lord Seaton.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan, on appointment 5th Lancers, by Lieutenant General Sir James Chatterton, Bart.

Cornet Boyle Vandeleur, on appointment 5th Lancers, by Lieutenant-General Sir James Chatterton, Bart.

Major-General Eden, on appointment to Colonelcy of the 54th Regiment, by Field-Marshal Lord Seaton.

Lieutenant R. P. Ridley, on appointment 5th Lancers, and return from foreign service, by Lieutenant-General Sir James Chatterton.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. D. Plunkett, on his return from India, by Lieutenant-General Sir James Chatterton.

Captain Luke O'Conor, on promotion and his return from India, by Colonel Lysons, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. D. Lowe, on appointment to 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Captain W. J. Lake, R.N., on promotion, by his brother, Colonel H. A. Lake.

Assistant-Surgeon I. U. C. N. Murphy, by the Director-General, Army Medical Department.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen attending the levee were—The Earls of Carlisle, Clancarty, Erne, and Donoughmore; The Bishop of Tuam; Lords Castlemaine, Earlsfort, and John Browne; the Hon. Standish Vereker; Sir John Walsh, Sir Henry Winston Barron, &c.

The Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick and family left the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Tuesday, for the Continent.

Sir John Marcus Stewart, Bart., returned to Ballygawley House on Tuesday.

J. E. Redmond, Esq., and family left Baggot-street yesterday for The Deeps, county of Wexford.

Mrs. and Miss Acton left Clare-street on Tuesday for West Aston.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray:—Dr., Mrs., and Miss Stokes and suite; Mr. Bayley and the Hon. Mrs. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Haslett and family, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, the Rev. Joseph Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson. Departures—The Count and Countess Lusi and suite, for Clarges-street, London; Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, the Misses Sharp, Mrs. Singleton, Captain Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston; Messrs. Joy, M'Donnell, C. Kennedy, and Russell.

The Church.

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT IN ENGLAND.

DEANERIES-RURAL.

Ludlow, dio. Hereford: Rev. T. Underwood, dec.
Newark (No. 1), dio. Lincoln: Rev. J. Mayor, dec.

RECTORIES.

Clippesby, Norfolk: dio. Norwick: val. £250: pat. Rev. H. J. Muskett: Rev. W. Colby, dec.
Collingham, South Notts: dio. Lincoln: val. £418 with residence: pat. Bishop of Peterborough: Rev. J. Mayor, dec.
Everdon, Northamptonshire: dio. Peterborough: val. £465, with residence: pats. Eton College: Rev J. R. Green, dec.
Grenada, St. Patrick: dio. Barbadoes: Rev. S. E. Boddy, dec.
Kildale, co. and dio. York: val. £120: pat. Mrs. Livesey: Rev. T. Todd, dec.

VICARAGES.

Diddlebury, w. Westhope, D.C., Salop: dio. Hereford: Rev. T Underwood, dec.
Elmley-Castle, co. and dio. Worcester: val. £112, with residence: pat. Bishop of Worcester: Rev. H. Bennett, dec.
Marton-in-Cleveland, co. and dio. York: val. £123 with residence: pat. Archbishop of York: Rev. R. Machell, dec.
North-Holme W. Langford P.C., Notts: dio. Lincoln: val. £84: pats. Trinity College, Cambridge: Rev. J. Mayor, dec.
Stratley, Berks: dio. Oxford: val. £250 with residence: pat. Bishop of Oxford: Rev. J. R. Burgess, prom.
Worldham, East, Hants: dio. Winchester: val. £142: pats. Magdalene College, Oxford: Rev. T. Lowndes, dec.

PERPETUAL CURACIES.

Edale, Derbyshire: dio. Lichfield: val. £126 with residence: pats. Trustees: Rev G. H. Spurrier, dec.
Marchington, Staffordshire: dio. Lichfield: val. £92: pat. V. of Hanbury: Rev. H. Bennett, dec.
Newborough, Staffordshire: dio. Lichfield: val. £91: pat. V. of Hanbury: Rev. H. Bennett, dec.
Tisted, West, Hants: dio. Winchester: val. £58 with residence: pats. Magdalene College, Oxford: Rev T. Lowndes, dec.

CURACIES.

Aldbourne, Wilts: dio. Salisbury: stipend £100.
Ancoats, St. Andrew, Lancashire: dio. Manchester.
Birkenhead, St. Anne: co. and dio. Chester.
Bristol, All Saints.
Barton-Agnes: co. and dio. York.
Carleton-Rode, Norfolk: dio. Norwich.
Clapham, St. John Surrey: dio. Winchester.
Clerkenwell, St. Philip: dio. London: stipend £100
Harrowgate, Low, Yorkshire: dio. Ripon.
Laycock, Wilts: dio. Gloucester and Bristol: stipend £85.
Lane End, Bucks: dio. Oxford: with title.
Llanfydd, Denbighshire: dio. St. Asaph.
Lythe, co. and dio. York.
Manchester, Christ Church.
Newlyn, Cornwall: dio. Exeter: with a title.
Reydon, Suffolk: dio. Norwich.
Twyford, Hants: dio. Winchester.

PROFESSORSHIP.

Cambridge: Downing of the Laws of England: salary £200 and residence: Andrew Amos, M.A., dec.

FELLOWSHIP.

Eton College: Rev. G. R. Green, dec.

MASTERSHIPS.

Morpeth Grammar School, Northumberland: second: salary £100 and share of capitation fees: testimonials before May 16.
Twyford Grammar School, Hants: second: Rev. A. F. Smith, prom.

The Army.

General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., K.H., has lately made an inspection of all the regiments of infantry in Dublin garrison, and appeared much pleased at the high state of efficiency displayed by each of them.

On Tuesday morning the B battery of Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of the Hon. Capt Paget, left their barracks, Ipswich, with their guns and field train, and marched for Woolwich, where they are to be brigaded.

Deputy-Inspector-General T. D. Hume, M.D., who has been appointed principal medical officer at Chatham, in succession to Inspector-General J. R. Taylor, C.B., who is under orders to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, commenced his duties at Fort Pitt Hospital on Tuesday.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levee at 1 o'clock on Monday next, the 30th inst.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order, directing that any soldier who, on the completion of his limited term of service, is desirous of re-enlisting, is to be granted three months' leave of absence, for the purpose of visiting his friends before he re-engages himself.

By a general regimental order the following officers of the Royal Artillery are posted as annexed:—Cols. C. Cortlin and A. J. Taylor, to the 15th Brigade; Col. Eardley Wilmot, to the 7th Brigade; Col. Fitzmayer, to the 8th Brigade; Col. Elliot, to the 3rd Brigade; Lieut.-Col. Graydon, to the 15th Brigade; Lieut.-Cols. Wragge and Turner, C.B., to the 4th Brigade, on Major's-pay; Lieut.-Col. Fisher, to the 6th Brigade, on Major's-pay; Lieut. Col. Haultain, to 8th Brigade, on Major's pay; Lieut.-Col. Rowan, C.B., to the 10th Brigade; Lieut.-Col. Francklyn, C.B., to the 15th Brigade; Lieut.-Cols. F. J. Travers and Dixon, to the 15th Brigade on Major's-pay; Capt. Seale, to the 14th Brigade; Majors Dixon, Richards, Hope, Brendon, and De Havilland, and Capt. Wilkinson, Majors Davis and Bredin, 15th Brigade; Major Walcott, to the 1st Brigade, vice Forbes; Second Capt. Rideout to the 7th Brigade, vice F. Lyons; Second Capt. Watson, to the 10th brigade, vice Doyne; Second Capt. Broughton to the 1st brigade, vice Walcott; Second Capts. Johnstone, Hamrey, Wilson, Bolton, Walker, De Winton, Hamilton, and Cuthbert, to the 15th brigade; Second Capt. Jackson to the 12th brigade, vice Vaughan; Second Capt. Tucker to the 15th brigade, vice Hanwell; Second Capt. Schreiber to the depot brigade; Lieuts. W. G. Martin, S. G. Bazalgette, W. B. R. Hall, G. J. Burgmann, W. Rooke, W. J. Smith, Neill, A. W. Montgomerie, T. Cuming, P. H. Goodenough, H. Webber, J. M. Maunsell, C. D. Bevan, D. R. Cameron, E. W. Sandys, and W. Scott, to the 15th brigade; Lieuts. H. Marshall, J. Taylor, J. L. M'Callum, W. M'Kown, C. Montgomery, W. Robinson, J. Blades, J. Ramsey, G. Leeds, and W. Smith, to the 15th brigade; Paymaster Smith to the 15th brigade; Quartermaster Behenna to the 15th brigade; Quartermaster Hoye to the depot brigade.

The Navy.

Several important alterations have been ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to be effected at No. 1 dock at Chatham Dockyard in order to provide accommodation for the largest line-of-battle ships required to be docked at that establishment. Among the other improvements ordered to be effected, a new entrance is to be built to the dock from the river, and some important alterations carried out in the interior, the whole of which will occupy several months.

The screw steamer Rodney, 91, which was towed from Chatham on Monday by the African and Adder steamers, brought up at Folly Point, where she now lies at anchor.

The paddle wheel steam frigate Terrible, 21, Captain Glasse, C.B., received coal on Monday in Plymouth Sound.

The crews of the Surprise and the Atalanta at Plymouth were appointed to be paid off on Tuesday.

The screw steamship Conqueror, 101, Captain Sotheby, C.B., was appointed to leave Hamoaze, on Tuesday, to make a trial of her machinery outside the Breakwater, and return to the Sound.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—Commander F. N. K. Wasey, and Commander J. B. Ballard, to be Inspecting Commanders of the Coastguard; Lieut. Charles R. Scott, to the Wellington; Richard Munday, to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir William Codrington; George P. Martin, to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral William F. Martin; Frederick Cleeve, C.B., to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Talbot; John Moysey, Second-class Assistant Engineer to the Asia, for charge of the Rainbow; Richard Oliver, Third-class Assistant-Engineer to the Cumberland, for service in the Cochin; John Watson, Leopold N. Green, and Peter Murray, Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineers, to the Arrogant, as supernumeraries for disposal.

Thanks.

Church Education Society.—The Rev. Alexander Leeper—For £200 (annual subscription): from his Grace the Lord Primate; J. R. Cooke, Esq., £3 (donation); Thomas Lefroy Q.C., Esq., £5; a Protestant Lady, per Rev. William Phibbs, £5; Miss Weir, £1; Dowager Viscountess Harberton, per Miss Brooke, £10; Mrs. Atkinson, per do., 10s.; Miss Brooke, 10s.; M. A. Saurin, Esq., £5, in addition to annual subscription; Mrs. Browne, £1; Hon. Col. Creighton, £1; Captain Rowan, £1; Miss La Touche, £26 1s. 6d.—viz., Mrs. Smythe, £10; Mrs. C. Leslie, £1; Mrs. Middleton Berry, £5; Topsy, £5; Mrs. Smith, Bessboro', £1; a Friend to Scriptural Education, £1; Mrs. Williamson's collection, £1; Mrs. Colclough, 5s.; Mrs. Oldfield's collection, 11s.; Mrs. Hughes Martin, 10s.; Mrs. Fitzgerald, 5s.; X. Y. Z.'s collection, 10s. 6d.; small sums 5s. H. Smyth, Esq., subscription and donation, £5; Miss Long, collection, £2 5s. 6d.; Rev. J. G. Rainsford, £1; Mrs. Mills, £2; Right Hon. James Whiteside, M.P., £5; Miss Hawkins, £1. Right Hon. Joseph Napier (additional donation), £5; A. Lefroy, Esq., M.P. (additional donation), £10; Mrs. George Rotheram (in addition to annual subscription), £20; Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, £1 10s.; Mrs. Macredy (per Rev. Dr. Stanford), £2; Mrs. O'Dwyer (per ditto), £5; A Widow's Mite (per Rev. M. F. Day), £1.

General Orphan Home—The Hon. Mrs. Scott thankfully acknowledges to have received the following contributions in aid of this Christian institution:—E. P., £2; Miss Hunt, £1; the Viscountess Gough (per Dr. Churchill) £1 1s; Dr. Collins, £1; Miss Pasley, 2s 6d; Rev. Dr. Urwick £1; H. H. Slade, Esq., £1 1s; the Hon. Somerset and Mrs. Maxwell, £2 2s; Dr. and Mrs. Mackesy, £1; Joshua and Miss M'Geough, £1; Mrs. Smyth, £3; Countess Dowager of Bandon, £2 12s 6d; A. Harvey, Esq., 10s; Rev. James Elliott, £1; John Busteed, Esq., 11s; Rev. S. Simpson, 10s; Mrs. Worthington, 10s; Mrs. Newport, 10s.

From Henry Brown, College-green, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society—To Hon. Judge Crampton (from London), £5; James Haughton, Esq., 10s. Further aid required and solicited.

"Father Chiniquy's Colony"—The Rev. Thomas Scott gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the relief of St. Anne's Colony, State of Illinois:—The Rev. M. S. Wall, £1; A Friend, per Mrs. Gregg, 10s; Mrs. Colquhoun, per do., 2s 6d; Mrs. Waller, per do., 6s; Miss Young, per do., 5s; Miss Burgh, per do., 5s; Rev. Henry Hamilton, per Rev. G. Stafford, 10s; Mrs. Turnley, per do., 5s; Rev. R. A. Byrne and Friends, £1 5s; Mrs. Donelan, per Mrs. French, £1; Miss E. Smith (collection), £1 8s; Miss Johnston, per Mrs. Jackson 8s; Mr. R. Burge, 5s; Mrs. Jackson, per Rev. G. Silly £5; "E. A.," Killeshandra, £1; Mrs. Dickson (collection) £5 16s 2d; Colonel Close, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs. Adams, 2s 6d; E. M., £1.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital, for the following, collected by Dr. Ryan, Waterloo-road:—Miss Moore, 5s; Mrs. Sillery, 2s 6d; Francis Falkiner, 10s; John Jemison, 2s 6d; Anonymous, 10s.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Balfe's popular opera of "The Bohemian Girl" was presented last evening to a not over-crowded house. Miss Pyne did not appear, nor did Mr. Harrison; and, consequently, the attraction of the opera, in a vocal point of view, was somewhat diminished. Miss Fanny Cruise played and sung, in the part of the *Gipsy Queen* with characteristic taste and ability. Miss Thirwall, as *Arline*, evinced considerable resources of voice, and showed she was fully conversant with the music. She received an anxious *encore* in "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls," and responded with increased effect. "The heart bowed down" was sung by Mr. Grattan Kelly, who did not disappoint his audience, though all present were on the *qui vive* to hear his rendering of it. Mr. H. Corri appeared in the part of *Devilshoof*, and played it as it should be played. Mr. St. Albyn, in the role of *Thadeus*, was severely tried; but he wielded it with care, and sung effectively. The opera, generally, was well presented. The laughable farce of "A Pair of Pigeons" followed. This evening Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison will appear in "Crown Diamonds."

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

SICILY.

Naples, 21st, via Genoa.—The affairs of Sicily continue to occupy the Government. General Solzano has demanded reinforcements in order to operate against the insurgents, who are still fighting in guerilla bands. A flying column of troops, which had left Palermo, met with insurgents in strong positions. Letters state that thirteen individuals have been shot.

ILLNESS OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

Paris, 25th.—The *Gazette du Midi* contains a letter from Constantinople, dated 28th ult., which states that the Sultan has received a despatch announcing that the Viceroy of Egypt has been attacked by vomiting of blood, and is in a dangerous state.

TURKEY.

Constantinople 18th, via Marseilles.—The house which was pillaged and demolished by the Greek inhabitants belonged to the widow of a French merchant named Dumas. The Greek Consul, and the Archbishop, cross in hand, attempted in vain to arrest the fury of the people. The troops arrived too late. The widow and her daughter escaped by a ladder. The French Embassy is about to institute inquiry. The Duke of Brabant has given a *fete* to the Diplomatic Corps. A review of the troops and men of the fleet was taking place in high honour. The Duke is about to visit Borussia, whence he will return to take leave of the Sultan. It is rumoured that the Porte will deprive Prince Milosch of this dignity.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, 25th April.—Baron Manterstrom, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a note dated 27th March, replying to M. Thouvenel's message of the 13th March, says the Swedish Government takes note of the solemn declarations with which the French Government denied any project on its part of further increasing French territory, exciting the people by the idea of nationality, and lastly, at arming at the re-establishment of national boundaries. Baron Manterstrom distinctly makes a reservation against these principles, the application of which would only be justified by exceptional circumstances. In conclusion his Excellency particularly supports the claims of Switzerland, and pronounces himself in favour of the neutralisation of the districts of Chablais and Faucigny.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Wednesday.—The opinion gains ground that the Prince will be tried by the State. Different articles of the Treaty of Peace have been sanctioned.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

April 25th, 1860.—Revised army estimates have been issued. The amount already voted is £38,519, and the amount to be voted is £10,991,546. The nett increase over previous half-year is £1,983,249.

The Board of Trade Returns have been issued to-day. The exports for the month of March are—£9,621,223, against £10,529,540 same month last year; being a decrease of upwards of £900,000 for the first three months of this year; the amount is £28,394,581, being a decrease of £118,030, compared with same period last year.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy met in the Newmarket racing course, on Monday, and shook hands at the betting-room.

In the Court of Appeal, Doctors' Commons, an application was made yesterday morning, on behalf of Mr. Westerton, the newly-elected churchwarden of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, by which the court was asked to declare the Hon. and Rev. Robert Riddel, the incumbent, in contempt, for having violated, in many respects, the judgment of the judicial commission, by again using embroidered altar cloths, restoring crosses, and resorting to other practices forbidden at the same time. Case was ordered to stand over for a few days.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

Mr. E. JAMES gave notice that in committee on the Reform Bill he should move a clause abolishing what was called the Lodger Franchise.

The sitting was entirely occupied by the discussion in committee of the Law and Property Bills sent down from the Lords. The discussion turned entirely on technical points.

The House adjourned at 5-15 p.m.

CORN AVERAGES.

The following are the corn averages for week ending April 26th 1860:—

Wheat, 9,604 qrs., 49s. 6d. Oats, 9,463 qrs., 24s. 2d. Beans, 3,620 qrs., 42s. Barley, 1,751 qrs., 37s. 6d. Rye, 150 qrs., 32s. 11d. Peas, 64 qrs., 39s. 2d.

Liverpool Produce Market, April 26.—Sugar market quiet; prices unchanged. Rice steady, and transactions limited. Molasses—300 puncheons Antigua sold at 18s. 6d., ex quay. Saltpetre rather easier.

Glasgow Corn Market, April 26.—At to-day's market there was a fair attendance. Wheat and flour were difficult to sell at last week's prices. Barley held firmly; oats in good request, at an advance of 6d. per 264lbs.; oatmeal improved in value 6d. to 1s. per load, under a retail demand. Egyptian beans and Canada peas were 5d. to 6d. dearer. Indian corn, being scarce, was put up in price 6d. per 280lbs.

Salford Cattle Market, April 26.—There was a small supply, and all descriptions of stock made higher prices. Best heifers, 7½d. to 8d.; best bullocks, 7½d. to 7¾d.; middling, 6½d. to 7d.; inferior, 5½d. to 6½d.; sheep—best wedders in wool, 10d. to 10½d.; best clipped, 8½d. to 9½d.; middling, 8½d. to 8¾d.; inferior, 7d. to 8d.; best calves, 6½d. to 7d.; middling, 5½d. to 6½d.; inferior, 5d. to 5½d. Beasts, 1,301; sheep and lambs, 4,745; calves, 825.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Jockey Club—Newcastle walked over.
Handicap Plate—Tom Thumb, 1st; colt out of Rosary, 2nd. Seven ran.

St. Andrew's Church.—The architectural plans for the re-building of St. Andrew's Church are to be seen at the Irish Institution, College-street, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock.

DEATH FROM ILL-TREATMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Drogheda, Wednesday.—J. Neary, Esq., coroner for the county of Louth, held on yesterday an inquest on the body of a woman named Alicia Macbride, residing at Wallace's-row, in the northern vicinity of this town. The circumstances connected with her death, as they were currently reported, created a very painful sensation in the neighbourhood, in consequence of the notoriously bad treatment she received from her husband, and which, as the evidence shows, resulted in her death. Some time about the close of the year 1858, the deceased, who was then above 60 years of age, married John Macbride, then following the occupation of a farm-labourer. Almost immediately after her marriage the husband began a systematic course of brutality towards her, and, it is rumoured, was at the same time paying particular attention to some other woman in the town. Some money which the poor woman had placed from time to time in the Savings' Bank, and which amounted to £50 or £60, the husband got transferred to his name, and on the fair day of Drogheda deceased sold two pigs, for which Macbride stated she did not receive enough of money. This led to an altercation, and he knocked her down, and kicked her about the body with great violence. From the effects of this beating she took to her bed, and daily grew worse. On Sunday last she expired, and the facts connected with her death having become known to Constable Johnston, of the police district in which she lived, he, together with one of the Drogheda men, went on Monday evening to the house. There they found everything ready for the celebration of the last rites, the husband being there also. They then arrested him, and said they would not allow deceased to be buried until an inquest was held. Macbride violently declaimed against this course, and said he would not allow anyone to interfere. The constables, however, brought him off a prisoner to the barracks, and sent for Mr. Neary, the coroner. On yesterday morning he arrived, and a jury having been empannelled, he sent for Dr. Ellis, in order that a *post mortem* examination should be made. Dr. Ellis found the body literally covered with the evidences of the prisoner's barbarous treatment of the deceased; and on opening the body, he found that one of the ribs of the right side, which was broken, had entered the lungs. He considered this to have been the cause of her death. The coroner having reviewed the evidence, the jury at once came to the conclusion that the deceased came by her death in consequence of the injuries she sustained from the beating she got on the 13th inst. The prisoner having been removed, in custody of the police, was this day sent to Dundalk, on a warrant from the coroner, to be tried on the charge of "wilful murder," at the next assizes of that town. The deceased, who had been married before, sustained the character of being a very quiet and inoffensive woman, and is much regretted by her friends and neighbours.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

If to-day be such as yesterday, the approaches to the Rotundo Gardens will present a lively and animated scene, while the capacity of the grounds and rooms will, in a great measure, be tested to afford accommodation to the numbers of fashionables who will throng to visit the Spring Show of the Royal Horticultural Society. The exhibition will, we understand, be characterised by more than usual excellence, and we trust not one of our country readers, of which there are so many at present in town, will leave without witnessing an exhibition which the most fastidious and delicate can visit without other feelings than those of the purest enjoyment.

The admirably trained bands of the 3rd Dragoons and 2nd Staffordshire Light Infantry will play the following selections of music:—

3RD (KING'S OWN) LIGHT DRAGOONS.

1	Overture—"Massaniello"	Auber.
2	Quadrille—"Christy's Minstrels"	Musgrave.
3	"Recreations des Soirees"	J. Dunne.
4	Valse—"Il Baccio" sung by Piccolomini	Arditi.
5	"Reminiscences of Auber"	C. Godfrey.
6	Polka—"The Juno"	Kœnig.
7	Selection—Mellon's New Opera "Victorine"	H. Hardy.
8	Galop—"Star of Dublin"—(Published at Bussell's)	H. Hardy.

HARRY HARDY, Bandmaster.

2ND STAFFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1	Overture—"Semiramide"	Rossini.
2	Waltz—"Water Sprite"	Coote.
3	Selection—"Trovatore"	Verdi.
4	Galop—"War"	D'Albert.
5	Selection—"Maritana"	Wallace.
6	Polka—"Zerlina"	Etling.
7	Selection—"Irish Airs"	Holt.

H. P. CALCOTT, Bandmaster.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians was held yesterday—

John Norwood, Esq., V.C., in the chair.

The following were present:—G. Austin, Thomas Dowley, J. M. Hyndman, J. J. Butler, J. Dodd, W. Graham, B. Norwood, J.P.; J. Cannick, J. C. Josephs, Captain Lindsay, D.L. and J.P.; Thomas Cosgrave, W. Young, J. Archbold, Alderman Martin, J.P.; J. O'Brien, J.P.; Dr. D. F. Brady; E. Higginbotham, H. Ingram, Thomas Arkins, Captain Darley, S. Cartin, G. Thorp, James Martin, J. G. Rathbourne, J.P.; J. Sweetman, R. Kelly, J.P.; M. Flanagan, M. Gavacan, Hogan, Thomas Dixon, J.P.; R. S. Cusack, M. Brooks, E. J.P.; and P. D. Hardy.

State of the House.—Remaining on April 14th, 1839; admitted during the week, 89; discharged during the week, 88; died during the week, 17; remaining on April 21st, 1,823.

Royal Dublin Society.—The scientific meetings of the above society, and of the associated societies, will be held at the Royal Dublin Society's House, Kildare-street, on Friday evening, the 27th instant, at the hour of eight o'clock, when several very interesting papers will be read.

South Dublin Penny Bank, Weavers' Hall, Coombe.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 21st of April, 1860:—Number of depositors, 325; amount lodged, £17 18s. 4d.; new accounts opened, 33; number of withdrawals, 39; amounts withdrawn, £8 4s. 6d.; total number of depositors to this date, 1,136; total amounts lodged, £225 5s. 11d.—Robert H. Scott, Hon. Secretary.

The Molyneux Young Men's Christian Association.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Scripture portion to be considered, Hebrews, 10th chapter. A lecture by the Rev. M. Neligan, A.M.; subject, "The Seven Cries from the Cross."

Dublin and Belfast Junction.—Return of traffic for week ended 22nd inst. Passengers and mails, £838 1s. 9d.; merchandise, live stock, &c., £420 8s 10d.—total, £1,258 10s. 7d. Corresponding week last year: —Passengers and mails, £866 10s. 3d.; merchandise, live stock, &c., £398 17s. 3d.—total, £1,265 7s. 6d.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, held yesterday, Mr. Hamilton communicated a kind offer to give the children of the institution a free permission to visit his beautiful and instructive Diorama on this day (Thursday), at two o'clock.

Snuff-dipping in New York.—A graphic account was published by one of our contemporaries a few days ago of the disgusting practice of "snuff-dipping," so extensively in vogue among women of all classes in the Southern States. People from the North, travelling through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, have been astonished at beholding the open and matter-of-fact method of indulging in it—at seeing pretty young girls, lovely ladies, married women and single, sitting in circles, formed expressly for this purpose. Each snuff-dipper has her bottle and swab-stick, or box and mop, from and by which she conveys the filthy dust to her lips, and then, withdrawing the mop, perhaps passes it along to her neighbour as an act of delicate attention. Without doubt, this habit of snuff-dipping would be far more unseemly than that of tobacco-chewing, if practised by men, and when it is considered that women only have adopted it one can hardly repress a shudder of disgust. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that great mistake is made in supposing that this foul and pernicious habit is confined to the women of the South. We have to record the fact, based upon careful investigation, that it is more or less secretly in practice among the women of our own city, and to quite a considerable extent. The article used for this purpose is the old-fashioned yellow Scotch snuff, of which four times as much is consumed in this way by the women of New York as for the titillation of the olfactory organ by all the snuff-takers of both sexes. Certain tobacconists on Broadway and the Bowery have established a reputation for the particular quality of snuff which they manufacture, and sell the greater portion of the amount here consumed. With them and their customers the practice is called "digging," instead of "dipping," and those who are slaves to it go by the title of "diggers"—a name that certainly seems most appropriate, if intended to convey the idea of analogy between their habits and those of the Digger Indians, who, of all wretched and barbarous tribes, live on the most unnatural and loathsome diet. The votaries of snuff-chewing are not confined to any particular class of the women of New York. Though probably it is most prevalent among the poorer and uneducated females, yet all the sellers agree that a large part of the demand is from genteel and high-bred ladies in the fashionable walks of life. Females of all ages are among their customers. The combination of the various snuffs is kept a trade secret by the manufacturers, but about 20 per cent. is made up of salt, pearlash, and other pungent substances, which add flavour and stimulating power to the article. Hundreds of women buy their snuff under the pretence of cleaning their teeth, and it is claimed by the dealers that all their "digging" customers, old or young, have their teeth in a remarkably sound and lustrous condition. How the practice became so extensively spread in New York is not known, though it is probably a Southern importation, and has not obtained much of a foothold until within the past 15 years. That our readers may form some idea of the enormous prevalence of this habit, we may state that one tobacconist, having a small store on Broadway, retails 100lb. per week to his "digging" customers alone. His snuffing customers consume but 25lb. One firm keeping a store on the Bowery and another down town make and sell three barrels (700lb.) in the same number of days, all of which is consumed by women of New York city. The amount used by each "digger" varies from one quarter of a pound to a pound per week.—*New York Herald.*

PORTRAIT OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

And now to sum up the main features of Mr. Bright's portrait, as we have been seeing it painted by himself. It may be too much to affirm that he habitually permits himself to make statements which he knows to be false, in order to excite passions which he knows to be bad; but it is not too much to say—for it has been here proved to demonstration—that when he desires, as he so often does, to hound on the artisan against the landowner or the poor against the rich, he does not scruple to make the statements which serve his purpose best, without pausing to inquire whether they are true or false; that he systematically teaches his countrymen to be deaf to the calls, indifferent to the sufferings, and cynical to the rights of every other people; that he everywhere preaches the precedence and predominance of material interests over considerations of national morality or honour; that he values justice little and liberty less, except where wealth and prosperity can be promoted by their aid; that he teaches men to follow the gospel of public right (where he teaches it at all) solely and avowedly for the loaves and fishes—not that "they may hear the word," but that they may eat and be filled; that when he has any favourite doctrine of low and sordid policy to promulgate, he cares not what generous feelings, what noble sympathies, what sacred principles, what moral tendencies he tramples in the mire; and, finally, that for all these reasons he has become a fountain of demoralisation and danger, both to his class, which he discredits and misrepresents, and to his country, which he calumniates and is dragging down.—*National Review.*

A Genoa letter says:—"Garibaldi is at present here. On starting from Turin his intention was to proceed to Nice, but he changed his mind and stopped short. A report of his departure for Sicily had been in circulation, but was quite untrue, as he never had any such intention. The real object of his journey was to visit Nice."

A letter from Parma, published by the *Courrier Mercantile*, states that on the 17th an ex-lieutenant of the Parmese army, noted for having, as a member of the court-martial under the old regime, contributed to the condemnation of many political prisoners, was recognised in the streets of that city. The house in which he took refuge was instantly besieged by the mob, who seem determined to renew the abominable tragedy of which Col. Anviti had been the victim; but this time the authorities were on the alert; a file of carbiniers arrived, and marched the incautious lieutenant to the railway station, whence he soon started for Alessandria.

Shipment of Cattle.—The unprecedented scarcity of fodder leaves no choice to the struggling farmer, and he is obliged to sell a portion of his stock in order to maintain the other portion. The shipment of cattle daily takes place from this port, and the impoverished condition of the animals shows how much they have suffered from the scarcity of fodder. Already cattle are put out to grass, but it is much too soon, the usual period being about the 12th of May, and it is feared that the pasture will fail before the ordinary time.—*Belfast Mercury.*

Notice has been given that the interest on the Montreal Corporation Six per Cent. Consolidated Loan will be paid at the Commercial Bank of London on and after Tuesday, the 1st of May.

We have been requested, says *Bell's Life*, by Tom's father, to make it known that the rumours as to his being of Irish descent are utterly untrue. Mr. Sayers says he was born at Steyning, Sussex, and his ancestors for many years were inhabitants of the same county. Tom's mother also and her family were Sussex people.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe is on the eve of producing another new work on the slave question.

Penny Savings Bank.—A penny savings bank has just been opened in Lamberhurst, Kent, for the purpose of receiving the pence saved from the earnings of the young men and boys of the neighbourhood.

Preparations are being made to open to the public the new zoological garden in the Bois de Boulogne early next month. Henceforth Paris will enjoy the advantage of two scientific palaces, one at the Jardin des Plantes, and the other in the Bois de Boulogne. In the meantime many persons are heard to say that it is to be regretted so much money is expended in endeavouring to propagate the breed of foreign animals in France, while so little is done to improve the native animals, which are so inferior to those of the neighbouring countries.

It is announced that, after the annexation of Savoy and the county of Nice to France is completed, a new military command will be organised, to which the Emperor proposes to appoint Marshal Randon. An Imperial decree has been published preparatory to this measure, declaring the ports of the islands of Pomegues, Ratonneaux, and If, in the Bay of Marseilles, to be military ports.

A letter from Marseilles, dated Saturday last, says that winter had again made its appearance with a severity equal to any experienced for six months previous. Snow had fallen in large quantities all day, followed by a violent hurricane from the north-west. The violence of the wind was so great that it was impossible for pedestrians to make their way through the streets.

On the 18th inst., an assembly of Protestant elders was held at Pesth, in the apartments of Baron Gabor Pronay, the principal man among the Hungarian Lutherans. Just as the sitting was at an end a commissary and four policemen entered, and announced that they had received orders to dissolve the meeting. There were 92 persons present, and each of them had to give his name before he quitted the house.

A communication from Turin, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—"The German press has spoken of two notes said to have been addressed by Count Cavour to the Cabinet of Naples recommending it to adopt an Italian line of policy, and to cause the arms of the Legations of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma to be removed. This statement is quite unfounded, no note of any kind having been sent to Naples by the Sardinian Minister. Marshal Vaillant is decidedly making his preparations for departure, and is expected at Genoa on the 2nd of May. M. Farini, the Minister of the Interior, left yesterday by the Genoa Railway, to join his Majesty."

The Carlist Insurrection.—We read in a letter dated Valencia, April 13—"Colonel Epifanio Carrion, who was mixed up in the recent events, was brought here under escort on the 10th. He wore a uniform and the cross of St. Ferdinand, but no epaulettes. As soon as he was lodged in prison an official personage came to interrogate him. 'Mr. Official,' said he, rather sharply, 'your opinions matter very little to me, and I am much attached to my own; it is useless to pursue this conversation.' The next day Carrion was brought before a court-martial. The charge upon which he was arraigned was very short, but left no doubt of his guilt. When it was read he said at first that he was too much troubled in his mind to follow it; but immediately afterwards he declared that he would not seek to deny or to palliate the facts imputed to him, but would ask for mercy. 'My crime is great,' he said, 'but so also is the expiation. I have lost my eldest son, a poor innocent boy, whose only crime was that he loved his father, and would stay by his side to defend him. Will not that innocent blood soften the rigours of justice? Remember that I am the head of a numerous family entirely dependent on me. Send me to the Phillippine Islands, to the remotest possessions of Spain, but in pity for my wife and children let no more blood be shed.' This speech made a great impression on the public, and the sympathy for the prisoner increased when on the president asking him to name the person in pursuance of whose orders he had rebelled against his Sovereign, he answered, 'I will never name him; I have never been an informer, and never will be. It is painful to me to find my word doubted, but I persist in maintaining silence on this subject.' The Court condemned him to be shot, and the sentence was carried into execution this morning, in the presence of a great crowd of spectators, whom he asked to pray for him. He knelt down on one knee, a tremendous discharge was heard, and he fell dead, his breastbone literally driven in by converging bullets."

The Protestant Alliance.—The ninth annual meeting of the Protestant Alliance was held on Tuesday night at the Freemason's Hall. The meeting was presided over by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Samuel Minton, Mr. M'Gregor, the hon. secretary, in giving a summary of the report, stated that a vigorous effort had been made by the Roman Catholics to have priests officially in connexion with workhouses, and that an order had been given by the President of the Poor Law Board that such priests should be appointed. A meeting had been convened by the Alliance, and the result was that the President stated that the order issued was not compulsory, and might be kept in abeyance by the people. Prizes had been offered for the best essays on the Romish controversy, in order that the Protestant clergy might be encouraged to inform themselves on that subject, and thus be qualified to combat the arguments and sophistries of the Romanists. The committee felt much satisfaction in stating that all the bills of an aggressive character which had been introduced into Parliament during the year by Roman Catholics had been unsuccessful. Among these were the bill for the alteration in the form of oath to be administered to Catholic members, and the attempt to appoint a Roman Catholic as the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Their especial thanks were due to Mr. Spooner, for the untiring zeal and unflinching courage displayed by him in reference to the Maynooth Act; and, although it had been said that his efforts would not be renewed, yet the time would come when the pernicious act would be repealed. The balance-sheet read by Mr. Bird showed that the gross receipts during the year had been £1,203, and the balance in hand at the present time was £250. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Canon Miller, of Birmingham; the Rev. Theodore Laffleur, of the French Protestant Church in Canada; and the Rev. W. Acworth, vicar of Plumstead. After which, a vote of thanks having been passed to the right hon. chairman, and briefly acknowledged by him, the proceedings terminated.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal.)

O'Flynn v. O'Flynn.

This was an appeal from a ruling of Judge Hargreave, whereby he allowed the cause shown against a conditional order obtained by the petitioner for the sale of certain lands in the counties of Galway and Roscommon. The petitioner, N. F. Flynn, of Clooncallaga, county Roscommon, farmer, claimed a charge of £469 principal, and £90 interest, vested in him in his own right, and £65 vested in him as executor of Anne Flynn, deceased. He petitioned for a sale of the lands to discharge these liabilities. It appeared that on the marriage of Kelly O'Flynn, in 1800, a settlement was executed charging £600 for the younger children of the marriage, who were four in number, namely—the petitioner and three sisters. Upon his death, in 1815, his eldest son, Edmund, entered into possession of the estate. In 1831 a deed was executed in which it was stated that the sum due on the charge was £611, which was to be paid off by means of an annuity, or annual instalment of £73 6s. 11d. during the lifetime of their mother, who was entitled to a jointure of £120 after the decease of her husband. On 1st May, 1834, the younger children filed a bill in Chancery, to raise the sum due on foot of this annuity as settlement, and in December of that year a receiver was appointed, and a consent was entered into whereby half the rent was to be paid to the petitioner, to be divided by him between the younger children and himself. The sum thus paid was stated to have been £35 1s. 3d. a year. In June, 1849, the owner applied to the Master of the Rolls to have the receiver discharged, and an order was made to that effect, no opposition having been made to the motion. The petitioner and his sister alleged that no notice of that motion was served on them, and they accordingly applied to the Master of the Rolls to discharge the order. It appeared, however, that there was an affidavit of service by the process-server, and the Master of the Rolls refused the petitioners' motion, without prejudice to his applying to take the affidavit off the file, and prosecuting the process-server for perjury. No application of the sort was made, the receiver remained discharged, and the suit was at an end. The case of Marcella O'Flynn, the representative of Edmund O'Flynn, also rested on a letter of August, 1834, purporting to have been signed by the younger children, and addressed to their brother Edmund prior to the institution of the suit, from which it would appear that the deed of 1834, and the suit intended to be instituted, were for the purpose of screening the property of Edmund from his creditors; that in fact only £432 was due in 1834; that a bill was to be filed claiming £611; that the owner was to admit that sum as due, but that all these allegations and admissions were to be taken as made only for the owner's benefit, and that the plaintiffs would never avail themselves of them; that a receiver would be appointed for the purpose of paying the rents to the plaintiffs, and that he would be discharged on the 1st of June, 1847, when they would be paid off. This letter was put in issue, but its genuineness was denied by the plaintiffs, and no steps were taken to try whether it was a forgery or not. Marcella O'Flynn contended that the receiver having been discharged ten years ago, at the instance of the owner, and contrary to the will of the plaintiffs, and that course having been acquiesced in for 10 years, it should now be presumed that the demand was fully disposed of in that suit. Judge Hargreave, on this state of facts, decided in favour of the owner, and from this decision the present appeal was brought.

Their Lordships affirmed the judgment of the court below, each party to abide their own costs.

The court adjourned to next Monday.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.

(Before the Full Court.)

The Queen, at the relation of Henry Lyons, v. John Finnegan.

The hearing of this case was resumed. It came before the court on a bill of exceptions to the direction of Mr. Baron Greene, who presided at the trial of a *quo warranto* which had been issued to try the right of the defendant to the office of town councillor for the borough of Sligo. The sole question in the case was whether a vacancy had actually occurred in the representation of the ward for which Mr. Finnegan was elected. Their lordships were occupied the entire day in hearing the arguments of counsel in the case, which were of a technical and uninteresting character.

The case has not yet concluded.

Mr. West, Q.C., Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., and Mr. Michael Morris, appeared to sustain the exceptions on behalf of Mr. Finnegan.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney, *contra.*

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

(Before Baron Greene.)

O'Donnell v. Reilly.

Mr. J. Murphy moved to set aside a defence, and enter up judgment. The action was one on a promissory note, and counsel was proceeding to open the case, when

Mr. Sidney, who appeared on behalf of the defendant, made a preliminary objection. The notice stated no ground whatever for the motion.

Baron Greene said the notice should state the grounds on which the motion was made, and accordingly he refused it, with the costs of the day, the plaintiff to be at liberty to amend his notice.

Sherlock v. Uncles.

This was a motion to change the venue from Dublin to Cork. The action was for £50 rent and arrears of rent, due on two houses in Cork. A set-off to the amount of £52, for repairs, was pleaded. It was sworn in support of the motion that one of the plaintiffs lived in Cork, and that eight witnesses whom it would be necessary to examine for the defendant also lived in Cork.

Mr. O'Callaghan opposed the motion. It was shown, no doubt, that it would be convenient to the defendant to have a trial in Cork, but it was also shown that it would be very inconvenient to the actual plaintiff to change the venue. She was advanced in years, her health was impaired, and she was in needy circumstances. There was no doubt she was a material witness, and no ground, he submitted, had been laid for depriving her of her *prima facie* right to lay the venue in Dublin. The nominal plaintiffs were trustees for the lady.

It was ultimately arranged that the venue should be changed to Cork, on condition that the lady's evidence should be taken in Dublin.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER—Yesterday.

O'Dea v. Malcomson.

This case is still at hearing, and had not concluded when their lordships rose.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Michael Moore was brought up in custody of Police-constables 75 A and 62 A, charged with assaulting them, on Tuesday, on Wellington-quay. The prisoner was drunk and very disorderly at the time of his arrest.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned twenty days, or ten days for each offence.

Thomas Abbey was charged with the unlawful possession of a wooden post. He would not state where it had been taken from, nor anything about it. He was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

Eliza Byrne was charged with concealing herself in the cellar of the house, No. 4, Peter-street, belonging to Mr. Dempsey, and with the intention of committing a felony. She refused to give any satisfactory answer as to what brought her there. She was ordered to be imprisoned seven days, or give bail.

Eliza Reddy was charged with stealing £2 10s. from the pocket of Henry Kenny, in Meath-street, on Tuesday evening.—The prisoner was sent for trial at the city sessions.

A boy, named Sylvester Doran, was charged with stealing some coal from a dray in the street. He was sentenced to get two dozen lashes.

John Walsh was charged with carrying a piece of timber used in scaffolding, over 20 feet in length, on a two-wheeled vehicle through Westland-row, on Tuesday.—He was fined five shillings.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

John M'Coy was brought up in custody of Police-constable 33 D, charged with stealing five shillings from the pocket of John Parsons, provision dealer, Moore-street. It appeared from M'Coy's own statement (the prosecutor not having made his appearance in court at all) that on Tuesday he asked Parsons for the loan of five shillings, and obtained it. He then went with Parsons to his house, where they took some drink together, and about six o'clock in the evening both left the house, and proceeded towards M'Coy's lodgings, situate on one of the quays. While going thither the party met M'Coy's wife, when he asked her for five shillings to pay Parsons. She replied that she had not that amount about her, but that she would go immediately and borrow it for him. She accordingly went away for that purpose, but before she returned a policeman came up to them, when Parsons related to him the circumstance of getting the money, just as it had actually occurred. The policeman then advised Parsons to summon him, as that was the proper way to recover the money. Parsons did not seem disposed to take the constable's advice, and, on another constable coming up, Parsons charged him (M'Coy) with having stolen five shillings from his pocket. He was accordingly taken into custody, and detained upon that charge. The prosecutor, though called, did not make his appearance, and the magistrate (Mr. O'Donnell) said that under the 5th Victoria he would impose a fine of forty shillings upon him.

Margaret Harrington, and five other women, as well as two men, were charged with assaulting Ellen Fulham, in Barrack-street, on Monday last. Complainant was so severely beaten that it was necessary to remove her to Jervis-street Hospital, where she still remains.—The prisoners were remanded.

The Office of Coroner.—The report of the committee appointed to consider the state of the law and practice as regarding the taking of inquisitions in cases of death, &c., was issued on Tuesday. The bill which the committee recommend on the subject would contain:—1. A declaration of the cases in which coroner's inquests ought to be held. 2. A clause empowering the Attorney-General to make application to a judge in chambers for a rule calling on the coroner to show cause why he does not hold an inquest. 3. A clause empowering the Secretary of State for the Home Department to make rules binding on the county police as to the information they are to give to coroners. 4. Clauses giving a power to justices to fix the salaries of coroners for counties. Appeal to Home Secretary, and provision for periodical revision. 5. Clauses assimilating, as far as possible, the election for coroners for counties to the election of a member of Parliament for a county. 6. Clauses directing that the coroners' jurors be henceforth indifferently summoned from the jury lists of their respective counties; and that all payment to jurors for attendance on inquests be prohibited.

News from Paris.—The long-talked of fancy ball at the Hotel d'Albe is positively to come off to-day The Empress, it is said, will appear as Diana in a hunting costume, made after the pattern of one worn by Mdlle. de la Valliere at a celebrated fete given by Louis XIV.

During the night of the 19th, Mr. G. P. R. James, the well-known novelist, had an attack of paralysis at Venice, where he is Consul-General.

Sporting.

CURRAGH APRIL MEETING—Wednesday.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Stewards—Captain D. W. Pack Beresford, W. Quinn, Esq.; Christopher St. George, Esq.; Robert Browne, Esq. Ranger—J. R. Hunter, Esq. Deputy Ranger and Keeper of the Match Book—R. J. Hunter, Esq. Starter—Mr. M. Clancy.

The morning being remarkably fine, great numbers availed themselves of the special which left Kingsbridge, as usual, at 12 o'clock. The sport was good, and the betting very animated. The Wizard winning the 2,000 Guineas so unexpectedly at Newmarket, on Tuesday, gave rise to considerable discussion, and sundry bets were booked, both for Chester and the Derby; for the latter, the Two Thousand winner has a slight pull over Umpire. The following is a return of the running:—

Wellington Stakes (renewed), 15 sovs each, 5 forfeit, 50 sovs added. Three years old course, 1 mile 2 furlongs 22 yards. Winners of 100 sovs after the publication of the weights (10th September) to carry 7lb extra; if of two races of that amount, 12lb extra. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the funds. Only half the money added will be given if a walk over. (10 subscribers.)

Mr. Irwin's ch c Garibaldi, by Faugh-a-Ballagh, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb (Lynch) ... 1
Mr. Keasey's Shamrock, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb, ... 2

Betting 6 to 4 on the winner, who made the running, and won easily by six lengths.

Trainers' Stakes, 5 sovs each, 50 sovs added. Waterford post, one mile and a quarter. Those who declared forfeit on the 1st of February to pay but two sovs forfeit, which will go to the second horse. 2 sovs each for entrance. All starters to pay 1 sov. Winners of 100 sovs after the publication of the weights (20th January) up to the time of running, to carry 7lb extra. The winner to pay 5 sovs towards the funds. (19 subscribers.) Weights raised.

Colonel Leslie's Bamborough, by Heartbreaker, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb (Murphy) ... 1
Earl of Howth's Tony Lumpkin, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb (Pritchard) ... 2
Mr. Irwin's Nightingale, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb (Lynch) ... 3

Not placed—Katty Flanagan, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb (J. Fordham); Rustic Boy, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb (E. Harrison); Ulsterman, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb (Archer); Forest Buck, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb (D. Wynne).

Betting—2 to 1 agst Nightingale; 5 to 2 agst Bamborough; 4 to 1 agst Tony Lumpkin.

The running was made by the Buck to the chains, when he shot his bolt, and Bamborough, Tony Lumpkin, and Nightingale passed him; the race home between the three last named was very well contested, and won by a neck only. A neck separating second and third.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas, for horses, &c.—Three years old, 7st 1lb; four, 9st 4lb; five, 9st 13lb; six and aged, 10st 4lb, 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Red Post, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 3 yards.

Mr. Longfield's ch c The Druid, by Mountain Deer, 3 yrs (Moran) ... 1
Mr. Cockin's ch g Vigo, 4 yrs (Cliff) ... 2
Captain Goff's Theodore, 3 yrs (Pritchard) ... 3
Captain Beresford's Gracchus, 4 yrs (James Fordham) 0
Mr. Johnston's Rarey, 3 yrs (T. Miller) ... 0
Mr. Keegan's Coroner, 4 yrs (Murphy) ... 0

Betting—3 to 1 on Druid, long odds against any other. Druid made all the running, and won in a canter.

Mr. Irwin's Hibernia was entered for this plate, and brought into the enclosure for saddling; when turning, restive she broke loose from the boy's hands, and made an effort to jump the rails, which she breasted, and rolled over on her side into the course, apparently without doing herself any injury, as she galloped away towards Newbridge, and was not caught in time to start.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each, 25 sovs added, for all horses. Two years old, 5st 4lb; three, 7st 11lb; four, 9st 5lb; five, six, and aged, 9st 12lb. One mile on the Peel Course. All horses entering subject to be sold for 200 sovs. If entered to be sold for 150 sovs, allowed 5lb; 100 sovs, 9lb; 50 sovs, 14lb; 30 sovs, 21lb. Should the highest weight entering be under 8st 12lb, to be raised to that, and the others in proportion. The winner is to be sold by auction after the race. Any surplus over entering price to go to the racing fund.

Mr. Cockin's br f Creeper, by Prime Minister, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb (Taylor) ... 1
Captain Beresford's colt by Barbarian, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb (D. Wynne) ... 2
Captain Beresford's Erle Percy, 8st 6lb (Murphy) ... 3
Mr. Knox's May Queen, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb (Miller) ... 0
Mr. Wilson's Rathwalkeen, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb (Lynch) ... 0
Mr. Johnston's Simpleton, aged, 8st 12lb (Jas. Doyle) 0

Betting—2 to 1 agst Creeper; 5 to 2 agst Barbarian colt; 7 to 2 agst Erle Percy.

Won easily. The winner was set up by auction immediately after the race, and sold for £42, realising £12 to the fund.

There are five races to be run for this day, including the Queen's Plate for mares, and the second class Madras. First-rate sport is expected.

ROYAL IRISH VOLUNTEERS—MEETING AT THE TOWER HAMLETS.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Irish Volunteer Corps assembled at Hungerford Hall, Strand, and marched from thence to the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end-road, to attend a meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of promoting a more extensive organisation of the corps.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Donegall, the commandant, on being called to the chair, said that although an invasion was not likely at present, still we ought to be prepared to meet an emergency. Our militia would give the invaders a warm reception, and with 100,000 volunteers we need not fear them. Let it not be said that Irishmen were not so much devoted to their country as other men. He had called this meeting to show the world that Irishmen were not a nation of shopkeepers as they had been represented, but a nation of soldiers and brave men. He hoped that many Irishmen would join the corps, and by their services to their country entwine the shamrock more closely with the thistle and the rose. (Cheers.) So long as our country was endangered, we would defend it with our best heart's blood. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Courtney, in proposing the following resolution, called the meeting's attention to the number of Irishmen who had distinguished themselves at the bar, the field, and the pulpit, and on all occasions where genius and bravery were required. The following resolutions were then proposed by Mr. H. J. Prendergast, seconded by Sir H. W. Barrow, Bart., supported by Lord Otho Fitzgerald:—"That the Irish inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets district pledge themselves to cooperate in extending the organisation of the London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps, and also in increasing its effective strength."

Seconded by Mr. H. Geale, and supported by Mr. M. J. O'Connell:—"That this meeting approves of the establishment of the London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps, cordially sharing in the general feeling of the country to be prepared to defend our shores from all hostile attacks from foreign Powers."

The meeting was then addressed by Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Samuel Lover, Esq., M. J. O'Connell, Esq., Mr. H. J. Prendergast, Sir H. W. Barrow, &c.

A vote of thanks to the noble chairman terminated the proceedings.

Early Strawberries.—We have received a fine sample of the Kean seedling strawberries, grown in the garden of John Finlay, Esq., Lismara, Whiteabbey, by his gardener, William M'Gee.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The Amount of Duty Paid at the Belfast Custom-House, for the week ending April 21, was £7,486 2s. 4d., against £5,916 11s. 9d. the previous week, and £8,148 3s. 7d. same time last year.—*Belfast Mercantile Journal.*

Tea.—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending April 21, was 54,697lbs., against 42,679lbs. the previous week, making a total of 672,650lbs. since 1st Jan., against 680,339lbs. same time last year.—*Ibid.*

My Bordered Scotch Tweed Trousers, for fifteen shillings, all wool, will be found excellent value; a variety in the Ready-made department. Richard Allen, 28, Lower Sackville-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life, and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa cholic, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.]

Paris, Monday Evening.

The small German Courts are in a state of fluttering emotion at an incident which forebodes no good to the permanency of that Lilliput system of *Hoffs* and *Schlosses* which covers broad Deutschland. On the 19th of this month, when the protest of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany against Piedmont was officially laid before the Frankfort Diet, by a personage calling himself Tuscan envoy, a solemn protest of the same weight and character was tendered by the Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg, complaining of the annexation by Prussia of the town or bailiwick of Lippestadt, which by an act of voluntary cession had been yielded up by Prince Lippe-Detmold, whereas the reigning House of Lippe-Schaumburg had certain reversionary rights, &c., &c., &c. Prussia appears to have taken no more notice of this appeal than the Italic Kingdom; even the Diet was as deaf to the lament as your Upper House to the moans of an aged ex-diplomatist. The cause of nationalities and aggregates is clearly in the ascendant; while the curfew sounds the knell of fractionalities and feudalism.

On the Helvetic and Nicene questions the French Government has rallied not only the immense preponderance of its own supporters, but the whole Legitimist and Ultramontane party, whose journals are more violent than Imperial organs in vindicating the course of annexation. *Le Monde* insists on France having a right to keep gunboats on Lake Leman for the protection of Thonon and Evian, which might be any day sacked and burnt by Filibusters from the other side. As to Swiss neutrality, 'tis all one-sided, as was shown in 1814, when Austria invaded the French territory by crossing the Rhine at Bale, through a Swiss canton, as shown in Thiers' last volume. And as to taking any mere physical precautions against French violation of the Swiss soil, such arrangements are the merest moonshine, since, if not willing to respect an European compact, France at any time has an open highroad from the department of Jura through Gex to the gates of Geneva. To inveigh against the Emperor for the supposed unfair result of universal suffrage at Nice or Chambery is both paltry and useless, and such taunts or scoffs only strengthen the Imperial popularity in France.

The doctors of canon law at the various universities in the Italic Kingdom have subjected the anonymous broadsheet posted at Rome by the apostolic Cursor or Cursitor to technical scrutiny, and pronounce it invalid *ab initio*, and of no effect *in foro interno* for flagrant contradiction with pre-existing bulls, which annul it by anticipation. Here is the "case and opinion," as returned by the faculty:—

"Boniface VIII., in the 13th century, granted Count Amedeus V. of Savoy the privilege that no pontifical delegate or sub-delegate, even although invested with full powers by the Holy See, should ever promulgate any sentence of excommunication against him, without a 'special mandate' from the Holy See. Pope Julius II. confirmed this privilege in favour of Duke Charles III. Leo X., by a brief dated 6th of June, 1515, confirmed these privileges to all the Princes of the House of Savoy. In 1529 Charles III. obtained from Pope Clement VII. a brief securing them, with important clauses of inviolability. In this brief, bearing the date of the 13th February, it is declared that not even the Holy See shall have the power, by any bull, to derogate from the said privilege, unless the brief in question 'be inserted word for word in the said bull, and this for an urgent and sufficient reason therein expressed;' and moreover this Pontifical derogation must be intimated to the reigning Prince of Savoy at three distinct times, and by three distinct bulls; and that the derogations otherwise effected shall have no force or importance, so that the reigning house and its subjects need not consider them valid, but may firmly resist them, without incurring any censure for such resistance, &c. From all which it may appear that the apostolical letter of the 20th March, 1860, has no effect whatever in any province of the State, and may therefore be lawfully resisted."

The Legitimist "Union" has been cautioned how it ventures a continuance of the slang and vituperation used against King Victor Emmanuel, personalities which form the common stock in trade of all the grovelling and slavish papers here and elsewhere. None so prompt to glorify his Majesty when on his visit to Queen Victoria as a Cardinal, who at the London Sardinian Chapel made that remembered speech of eulogy, or cajolery, in 1855.

The French Government has taken umbrage at a late proceeding—viz., the grant of a hat to the Spaniard, Archbishop of Tarragona, in Catalonia, while the contingent of hats for France is yet incomplete. Austria is working at Rome with an eye to conclave, and, not daring to increase its direct voting power, does so indirectly by this dodge.

A book is published by Crollolanza, of Fermo, revindicating for Italy the glory of Joan d'Arc. In this "Origine di Giovanna d'Arco" it is alleged that her father was Ghislieri of Bologna, banished in 1401, who went to reside in Lorraine with his wife Ludovise, who there gave birth to the Maid of Orleans. The Belgian Consul in London, M. Delpierre, has proved to his own satisfaction that this maid was only burnt in effigy, but lived to be the mother of a large family.

SARDINIA.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

TURIN, APRIL 21.—The news we received yesterday evening from Sicily proves correct; the Sicilian revolution has not yet been put down, but the Viennese and certain French newspapers pretended to believe the Neapolitan despatches, and not the Piedmontese. Well, the facts speak for us, and yet a Viennese publicist has declared the revolt in question to be a mere invention on the part of Count Cavour.

A Tuscan battery arrived at Turin yesterday; men and officers were well received. The Tuscan artillerymen are finer and more martial-looking than their infantry of the line. They are still partly equipped in the Austrian fashion. Austria is evidently preparing for a new war, and with such vigour that it is clear we have no time to lose. Next month will witness the reorganisation of our army, increased by the new elements we have derived from the annexed provinces. Great difficulties have been overcome already, and many still remain. But General Fantie the War Minister, is a very intelligent disciplinarian, and as he has been hitherto successful, we may expect from his zeal and assiduity the happiest and speediest results.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

NAPLES, APRIL 17.—The Etna left last night at eight o'clock, with cavalry for Messina. At present 18,000 soldiers are concentrated in Palermo. General Cataldi left the city with 6,000 men on Saturday, but the insurgents, of course, retired. It is not their plan to risk any general engagement. Cataldi returned without results. The artillery have destroyed the villas under Monte Pellegrino, especially near the barracks Borgognone. Near this spot the cavalry were much cut up by the insurgents.

We have no steamer in from Palermo to-day, but one from Messina gives the following intelligence:—The troops seem to have acted with the greatest caprice, and to have themselves done everything to promote a revolution. On the night of the 10th and morning of the 12th they began firing without any apparent necessity with both musketry and cannon. Many people were killed in their houses. The soldiers fired right and left as if for amusement, or as if under a panic. The British and French Consuls in the first place remonstrated against a bombardment of the town, but were reassured. However, as a cannonade took place, they went to the commandant with a strong protest, couched in very severe terms. They were informed that if they chose they might enter the arsenal, but that the commandant had no alternative than to fire if the necessity had occurred. A Swiss gentleman had been arrested as he was leaving a monastery, where he had been visiting one of the fathers, and had been imprisoned for three days without any cause. An officer had been shot by one of his own soldiers, and another soldier had shot himself in his sleep whilst acting as sentinel. Such was the disorder which existed. With all this the town seemed to be somewhat reassured, and people were returning.

General Viglia, it was said in the morning, had been shot with a ramrod, and now again I hear that it was a shot fired accidently; but it is observed that several rounds had been already fired. The ball entered the right shoulder. He suffers much, but I am not aware that the wound is dangerous. General Viglia served as major in the 10th, in Lombardy, in 1848, was decorated by Victor Emmanuel, and is much esteemed.—*Daily News* Correspondent.

SCARCITY OF FODDER IN MAYO.—In this part of the country hay is now being sold at 6s. per cwt., and straw at 5s.!!! and we understand that even these enormous prices are likely to range still higher. In the neighbourhood of Westport the small farmers have had a timely and most liberal concession afforded them by Lord John Browne having directed the sale of a large portion of his stock of hay at 4s. per cwt., which has been a boon that parties even from a considerable distance take advantage of. We wish that some more of our gentry holding a supply of hay would do likewise, as farmers' cattle are still in a wretched condition, owing to the effects of the harshness of the winter, and want of sufficient food.—*Mayo Constitution.*

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER IN BELFAST.—The weather in this locality is now as wintry in its aspect as it was in December. On Monday morning there was a heavy snow-storm, which lasted for a considerable time. The mountains were covered with snow all day, and there was sharp frost last night. Such severe weather in April is unprecedented for many years.—*Belfast Mercury.*

GENERAL LAMORICIERE A KILKENNYMAN!—The "French" general, Lamoriciere, now engaged in organising the army of the Pope, is not only an Irishman, but a native of the county of Kilkenny. He was born in 1806 at the "Islands of Urlingford." His real name is Morrissy, and the late Mr. William Morrissy, shopkeeper, Urlingford, was his uncle. We state this on the authority of one of the general's school-fellows.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of the Education of the Deaf and Dumb of Ireland was held yesterday, in the Pillar-room of the Rotundo. At twelve o'clock,

The chair was taken by the Archdeacon of DUBLIN.

Several of the children of Claremont Institution were present.

The Rev. Mr. Dickinson, secretary, read the annual report:—

"The committee are thankful to announce that the financial condition of this association is more prosperous than they have been able to report it at the last four annual meetings. The amount now in your treasurer's hands available towards the maintenance of the institution for the next twelve months is £1,131 9s. 6d., being larger, by about £200, than the amount in bank in July last. We have the greater reason for congratulation on this score because of the change then introduced in fixing the close of our financial year at March the 1st, instead of April 31st, thus abridging by two months the usual time allowed for the collection to be gathered and sent in. This has involved some difficulty and inconvenience for the first year; but it is hoped that in future the local secretaries will be able to forward their remittances punctually, so that the account may be in fact, and not nominally only closed on the day appointed—March the 1st.

"STATE OF THE INSTITUTION.—The committee are most anxious that the friends and subscribers to this institution, resident in Dublin, or occasional visitors, should satisfy themselves by personal inspection, as to the efficiency, order, and economy with which it is conducted. They are convinced that one such visit would do infinitely more to recommend the institution, and to create a lasting interest in the cause of the deaf mute, than any appeals from platform or pulpit.

"PUPILS—Four pupils have been removed from the institution during the past year; Henry Moiles, Cornelius Brown, Eliza M'Lam, and Eleanor Flynn. The latter, whose health had been for some time failing, died of consumption shortly after returning home. Maria Henderson, one of the younger pupils, died in January last, of disease of the brain. With these exceptions, the health of the inmates has been, generally speaking, good. Five pupils have been recently admitted; seven were elected, but two of them have been prevented, through the interference of Romanist priests, from coming to the institution. The number at present (including three grown-up girls who are employed as domestic servants) is fifty-seven. There is accommodation for 150, and it is seriously to be lamented that the necessary expenses of the institution should be distributed over so small a number compared to what we had before the establishment of the Romanist institution at Cabra. The cost of maintenance for each individual pupil appears thus disproportionately large; and this is a circumstance which very naturally attracts the attention of subscribers. It is easy to explain it by the simple statement that rent, salaries, &c., being fixed expenses, the cost per head is increased to an undue proportion to the number of pupils in the institution. Still, the committee feel that the circumstance is much to be regretted, and they are most anxious that their friends throughout the country should second their efforts to ascertain and to bring forward all eligible cases. If there be any deaf mute in Ireland left uneducated, it is not the fault of this committee, who are most willing to receive applications for admission from all parts of the country. The following are extracts from the report of the Agricultural Committee:—'For many years the lands of Claremont (about fifteen Irish acres) had been either given in lieu of salary, or let to some of the officers of the institution. Your committee, however, took them into their own possession on November 1st, 1858, and appointed a sub-committee to report on the best means for their remunerative cultivation. Your committee are happy to state that the anticipations which they expressed in that report have been realised; and they beg to lay before the subscribers the balance-sheet, showing in detail the farm disbursements and receipts for the year ending 31st Oct., 1859, the first year of the agricultural operations. It will be perceived that the accounts show on the credit side a sum of £446 10s. 7½d., and an expenditure of £259 0s. 5½d., leaving a balance in favour of the institution (up to the date mentioned, October 31, 1859) of £387 10s. 2d. Deducting from this balance the rent of the land under cultivation, estimated at £5 per acre, it will be found that the nett profit on the grass farming amounted to £112 10s. 2d. It will be seen also by estimates that the value of farming implements, fixtures, live stock, crops ready for sale, &c., amounted to £107 10s., an excess of £90 over the value of stock taken in 1858. With regard to the expenditure, it must be borne in mind that the institution will have the benefit in future of a large proportion of the sum disbursed. The condition of the lands has been improved, the buildings and out-offices are in fair condition; but some improvements, postponed on grounds of economy, are recommended by the sub-committee. The pupils have been, as far as possible, employed on the farm; and this out-door occupation has been found greatly instrumental in promoting health. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the winter and spring, the farming operations have been actively carried on; the lands have been carefully cropped; the grass lands heavily top-dressed, and in fact thorough drained and the hedges have been trimmed; so that the farm presents a neat and well-cultivated appearance. Your committee believe themselves warranted in anticipating that the farm account, at the close of the year ending October 31, 1860, will present a fair balance in favour of the institution.'

"AUXILIARIES.—Our zealous and efficient Deputation Secretary, Rev. Henry D. Sheppard, has given a detailed report to the committee, from which the following are extracts. [The places visited were here set out.] In all or most of these places I observed a fair amount of sympathy for the claims of the poor deaf mutes of this country, and a willingness to contribute towards the maintenance of your institution. . . . At Tuam, Skreen, Arklow, Newtownbarry, &c., I saw and spoke to former pupils, of whom some are learning useful occupations, and some are already earning independent bread. All of these from their conduct are regarded as virtuous citizens, held in honourable repute among the people of their respective neighbourhoods. . . . To the ladies of Ireland we owe a large debt of gratitude for their untiring zeal on behalf of the institution. To many of the clergy, too, I myself am personally thankful for the kind hospitality to myself and to the pupils, which has often saved us hotel expenses, &c., and, in fact, was a donation, if not in money, in kind, to our institution. I have no doubt were the institution filled with deaf mutes that the Christian people of Ireland would supply ample funds for its support. I respectfully suggest to the committee the wisdom of endeavouring to raise an investment fund in order to secure, as far as possible, the future stability of this most useful institution; and I beg to direct their notice to the fact that the committee of the London institution have now the yearly income of £5,000, arising from their own invested capital, while your establishment at Claremont, although forty-four years in existence, has as yet only the small sum of £121 per annum from this source.' In reply to papers issued by the committee, with the view of collecting information respecting their former pupils, many of the reports returned have been most satisfactory. The following are examples:—Question 1. 'In what occupation has —— been engaged since he left school?'—A. 'Shoemaker.' Q. 2. 'Is it found that he acquired that business with the same facility, or nearly so, as those who hear and speak?'—A. 'Perfectly so.' Q. 3. 'Has his conduct been generally satisfactory?'—A. 'Very satisfactory.' Q. 4. 'Will you kindly state any other particulars respecting him which are likely to be interesting to the committee?'—A. 'Having served his time to a shoemaker in ——, he went to Dublin to improve himself in his trade. I have seen him twice since, and he says he is doing well, and getting full employment. I think him an eminent instance of the usefulness of the society.' In reference to the same queries the answers in other respects are of a similar kind, perfectly satisfactory:—'Going on extremely well;' 'Useful in her station,' and soforth. With regard to one of the female pupils, who was called away by death since her removal from the institution, the local secretary reports as to her conduct in life, that it was in all respects satisfactory; that 'she was gentle and patient, very affectionate and grateful, and a great favourite with those who knew her;' that 'she retained her simple faith in her Saviour to the end, and died peacefully, after a short illness.' Many of these reports tell of the struggles which the deaf mutes have often to undergo in maintaining, against opposition and excitement, the faith in which they have been taught at Claremont; and were it not that the committee think it unwise to draw down further attention upon these cases, they might engage your sympathy by a description of them. But such examples of endurance for the truth's sake have a more honourable record; for are not these things noted in the book of Him who has declared that 'the poor shall not alway be forgotten; the patient aiding of the work shall not perish for ever?' The annals of this institution are of a generally uniform character, its work of a very unpretending, unostentatious kind. There are few incidents and fewer novelties to bring before you year by year. Hence there may be a difficulty in attracting persons who look for what is new, and in interesting those who measure success by splendid and tangible results. The multitude would, no doubt, wonder as of old, and be 'beyond measure astonished,' if they could 'see the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak.' The quiet influence of Christian teaching upon human hearts—not less the work of Christ Himself than signs and wonders were—is something which the world will not recognise so easily, because 'the kingdom of God cometh not with observation.' But the tried friends of this association will need no stimulant but God's command to sustain an interest in those whom, above all, God's providence has made dependent upon human help. They will be satisfied to persevere in forwarding, however humbly, a work which their Divine Master has specially commended to us all, and if they are the instruments of bringing to Him those little children, who cannot else be brought, to know Him and the power of His Gospel, that is their highest hope, and their exceeding great reward. In the life and conduct of many trained in this institution they have witnesses to its success abundantly sufficient to encourage; and they believe that Claremont and its teaching will be remembered by many a grateful heart in that great day of jubilee when 'the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing.'"

The Rev. Mr. Wallace came forward to propose the adoption of the report, which, he said, seemed to him, so far as he had heard it read, to be founded upon a principle which he himself fully felt and acknowledged, and the admission of which principle by that meeting would cause them to feel that increased and extended exertion to maintain the institution was a duty upon them which could not be, under any circumstances, justly avoided. The principle to which he alluded was this, that wherever there was a work to be done—wherever the spread of God's truth could be accomplished—wherever there was an opportunity of bringing men in contact with His Word, such an institution should meet with the zealous advocacy and warm-hearted support of every Christian person. (Hear, hear.) This was a duty which should be unhesitatingly performed. Some years ago, he (Mr. Wallace) previous to his having been ordained, was accustomed, from time to time, to stand upon public platforms at meetings having objects kindred to the present, for he felt wherever there was a labour to be done in the cause of God, it was the duty of a Christian layman to render to it what assistance he could. He had of late abstained from occupying such a position, because he saw there were a number of labourers in the field who could do much more for what they undertook to promote than his feeble advocacy would be able to accomplish. The cause, however, which they had assembled together that day to assist and learn about was one which so enlisted every sympathy of his heart that he felt proud and happy at having that opportunity of standing forth as an humble advocate in its behalf. (Hear, hear.) The cries of anguish and the calls for help which fell upon our ears every day from all sides could not but awaken the humanity of the people. There were many objects which could arouse our sympathies, but it frequently happened that that which called the loudest for assistance, was not the one most claiming our support. There was the silent but eloquent appeal of mental darkness and intellectual degradation, where the mind was found capable in its own quality of grasping at sublime truths, but only required the means to be applied for its cultivation. There were many institutions in the land which had for their objects the bringing of immortal souls to the knowledge of God, but the peculiarity of that institution was its exclusiveness. There were others which could point out to large districts where the light of the Gospel had been shed, and where its seeds had sprung up; but that society brought before their notice a number of persons who should be looked upon as isolated beings in the great mass. God had closed up every inlet to their minds, and left them to the sympathy and good feeling of those who were inclined to assist and comfort them. They were excluded from all other means of acquiring a knowledge of the blessed truth except those which that institution afforded. During the last few weeks there had been many eloquent appeals in that building for similar purposes to the present, but of all those the most eloquent which could be made to man's compassion was the presence of one who was born dumb, when this inexpressive countenance called upon Christians for their aid and charitable support. The speaker then alluded to the terrible deprivations of the deaf and dumb, and spoke with much feeling and earnestness upon the subject of their helpless condition. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

The Rev. James George Scott, in seconding the resolution, said that it had struck him that the reports which were laid for the last two or three years before their annual meetings seemed in their terms to contain what was rather of a paradoxical character. The committee had been complaining that the number of inmates in the institution were diminishing since the opening of the Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb School at Cabra, and yet they had been pressing with as much energy as usual to provide funds for its support. Now, the cause of this, although at first sight it did not appear so clear, was, upon consideration, perfectly manifest. In the Protestant Orphan Society the amount of business to be done was small, and it was gratuitously performed by the persons who lived near the institution, and there was no other demand upon them for the provision of an inmate than the actual requisites for clothing, and the nurse which cared the child. But in that institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, there were very different considerations to be taken into account, for they were not only called upon to feed and clothe their children, but also to provide for the opening of their minds to the knowledge of the truth of God. These little ones had minds, but they were shut out from communion with their fellows, and unless artificial means were employed they could not arrive at an understanding of what was requisite for their salvation. When they found that their works extended into so wide a sphere as this, it was beyond the power of definite calculation to bring them to suppose that a decrease in the amount of children also included the lessening of expense. In their institution they were obliged to provide competent teachers for the inmates, and the cost of this was always great. In this way, what seemed to be a paradox at first in the reports was found to be a perfect consistency. Their capital was composed to a very small extent of money in the funds, but their real reliance was upon the great fund of Christian love and sympathy through the country. They were unable even to calculate the profit which would be derived from that source; for, although the success of the great undertaking depended, in a great measure, on the labours that were carried on, yet it depended much more on the interest which was felt by the public towards it. They remembered how they were told it was much more difficult to reach the heart through the ear than through the eye, but there was a road by which it could be reached even more quickly, and that was the road of personal love. In this way it happened that in every neighbourhood from which one of their children had been brought, a certain interest was created in the society; and the great expense to which they were subject was, the sending of deputations through every part of Ireland, to urge upon the people the value of the cause. This cost £280 a year, but their highest expense was the maintenance of their skilled teachers. The interest which was excited in each particular neighbourhood from which a child was sent naturally tended to increase the funds of the institution; whereas, when their numbers diminished, less supplies were sent in, and it remained then that energetic measures should be taken to sustain their objects. The rev. gentleman, having alluded to the many benefits derived from the society, and the good it worked out for the poor afflicted creatures thus took under their care, resumed his seat amidst applause.

The children, boys and girls, from Claremont, were then brought up in turns on the platform, and examined very closely by the clergymen and members of the public present. Several questions were put by means of a black board, on which the teacher wrote them, and the boys gave the replies in the same manner. One very smart and intelligent boy was interrogated upon the Italian question, and wrote correct answers in every instance. The girls were found equally well instructed, and evinced an aptitude and quickness which would have done credit to many of the best schools in Dublin. Both in the Old and New Testaments the examination was pursued, and, out of upwards of seventy questions, not one was missed. The meeting appeared greatly pleased at these signs of intellectual capacity on the part of the deaf mutes before them. Much credit is due to the teachers, who, in overcoming the great difficulties which must have befallen them, have furnished the minds of these young creatures with food for thought, and a means of making life happy, which, otherwise, had been a void and purportless existence. At the conclusion of the examination,

The Rev. F. Fitzgerald proposed a resolution, that the best thanks of the association are due and tendered to the secretaries of the several auxiliaries, and the clergy who had preached and given their pulpits in aid of the funds of the institution. The resolution also embodied a hearty proposal of thanks to the many other friends who had assisted the cause. The rev. gentleman, having alluded at some length, and with much force to the benefits of the society, concluded by suggesting that all who felt interested in it should become members, which could be done on payment of 10s. a year, or the collection of £1 towards their funds.

The Rev. H. Sheppard seconded the resolution. He said the best proof which could be adduced of the advantages of the association was the evidence they had just had in the examination of the children. He thought that, while Christian sympathy and aid were exhibited by the people towards other institutions, that for the education of poor, afflicted deaf mutes had a large and a weighty claim upon the public. But he found that the Roman Catholics at Cabra had been more zealous, and had better and more ample means, than the Protestant Society. To the former, upwards of £6,000 had been left in bequests, and this was an additional incentive to our church to lend its powerful aid in the matter. (Hear, hear.) The rev. gentleman then referred to the great support they had obtained from the ladies of Ireland, and concluded by warmly seconding the resolution of a vote of thanks, which included them in it.

The motion was put and carried.

The next resolution, as follows, was moved by Rev. R. Smith, seconded by Rev. P. Browne, and carried:—"That the following constitute the committee and officers of the association for the year ending 1st March, 1861:—Committee—Rev. Richard Frizelle, A.B.; Rev. H. Finlayson, A.M.; Thomas Green, Esq., A.M.; Frederick Hogan, Esq., A.M.; G. W. Jackson, Esq.; W. B. Kaye, Esq., LL.B.; O. J. Marjoribanks, Esq., A.M.; William Maziere, Esq., A.M.; Rev. W. J. Mulloy, A.M.; Rev. Charles S. Stanford, D.D.; Robert H. Scott, Esq., A.M.; Rev. Walter Gyles. Honorary Secretaries—John Ringland, Esq., M.D.; Rev. H. H. Dickinson, A.M.; John Norwood, Esq., A.M. Treasurers—Messrs. La Touche and Co. Medical Officer—John Eustace, Esq., M.D. Medical Consultants—John Gordon, Esq., M.D.; John Ringland, Esq., M.D. Oculist and Aurist—W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.C.S.I."

Prayer was then offered up, and the proceedings terminated.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The managing committee met on Tuesday last, the 24th instant, in the office, No. 113, Grafton-street—

The Hon. Judge BERWICK in the chair,

which was subsequently taken by the Lord Chancellor.

There were present—Dr. Petrie, P.R.H.A.; Wm. Jenkins, Esq., LL.D.; Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.; Wm. Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D.; John Barton, Esq.; John Culvert Stronge, Esq., J.P.; John Leutaigne, Esq., J.P.; Walter Sweetman, Esq., J.P.; Captain R. W. Hartley, J.P.; and George F. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A., Secretary.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, letters were read from Mr. J. B. Knox, Ennis; Mr. John Bambrick, junior, Banbridge; and Mr. John Morton, Nenagh, agents of the association, with names of subscribers.

A letter was read from Mr. Alexander C. Macdonald, of Geelong, forwarding his second list of subscribers, with cash remittance, and giving the names of gentlemen who had cordially undertaken to act for the Art Union of Ireland, in Ballaarat, Beechworth, Belfast, Portland, Castlemaine, Warrnambool, Sydney, Hobart Town, and Launceston. Mr. Macdonald gave extracts from the reports received from those gentlemen up to the date of his despatch, 17th February, which exhibited much zeal and interest in the cause, and augured most favourably for a largely increased list of subscribers for next year.

A letter was also read from Mr. W. P. Dole, St. John, New Brunswick, dated the 5th April inst., forwarding the names of twenty-two subscribers, and stating that he would send a complete list by the mail, *via* Halifax, of the 17th inst., which he trusted would arrive in time for the distribution.

Three works in Parian were offered by Messrs. Gregg and Son, for selection of one by the committee, to be given as a prize presented by Messrs. Gregg in the approaching distribution. The committee selected a group of "Cupid," value 5½ guineas.

It was arranged that the distribution should take place at the offices of the Art Union, No. 113, Grafton-street; and the committee fixed to meet on Tuesday, the 1st of May, being the day after the closing of the country lists, to make the necessary arrangements.

The Secretary then read the following list of subscribers, received since the last committee meeting, on the 10th instant:—Per Mr. J. J. Gaskin—P. M. Fay, Esq.; John C. Singleton, Esq.; John Burke, Esq.; John C. Morris, Esq.; Cecil Egan, Esq.; John Asken, Esq.; and the Ladies of Mrs. Gaskin's singing class (3 shares.) Per office—Malachy S. Hussey, Esq., Malahide; George Smyth, Esq.; Sydenham Davis, Esq.; Mr. Michael Casey, President of the Vintners' and Grocers' Society (2 shares); John Batson, Esq., New York; J. J. Watters, Esq.; Rev. Myles M'Donnell, Michael Larkin, Esq.; J. Maunsell, jun., Esq.; James Hawlin, Esq.; William Ryan, Esq.; James Dwyer, Esq.; Mr. David Waugh, Mr. Joseph Scates, Joseph R. Kirk, Esq., R.H.A.; Mr. Corr Vander Macren, Brussels; Mrs. Fitzgerald, Rev. Charles Burke, P.P., Saggard; Miss Elizabeth H. Parker, Edwd. Birmingham, Esq.; Thomas Donnelly, Esq.; Thomas S. Rooke, Esq.; Samuel Ferguson, Esq.; John H. Parker, Esq.; William Dunbar, Esq.; John J. Nunn, Esq. (2 shares); Richard Price, Esq., Wexford; John Conolly, Esq., Templemore; John T. Hamerton, Esq., and Mrs. Edward Berwick. Per Mr. Alexander C. Macdonald, Geelong—Messrs. Heath and Cordell, G. G. Mackay, Esq.; E. J. Strickland, Esq.; Duncan Brown, Esq. (2 shares); Lindsay Clarke, Esq.; E. Moon, Esq.; J. Hogan, Esq. (2 shares); G. G. Harper, Esq.; Dr. Henry Dermott, David Traill, Esq.; George William Glass, Esq.; George Gerrard, Esq., and J. Jamieson, Esq. Per Mr. T. Cranfield—Robert P. Bayly, Esq., J.P., Athleague; Rev. J. J. M'Sorley, T. O'Brien, Esq.; W. Harrison, Esq.; Miss Ruxton, Francis Kiernan, Esq., and William Allen, Esq. Per Mr. Edward Geoghegan, Belfast—John Herdman, Esq.; Robert S. Craig, Esq.; and Edward Geoghegan, Esq. Per Mr. J. B. Knox, Ennis—Capt. Wm. Stackpoole, M.P. Per Mr. John Bambrick, Banbridge—Patrick M'Mahon, Esq. Per Mr. John Morton, Nenagh—George Prior, Esq.; and A. H. Crawford, Esq. And per Mr. W. P. Dole, St. John, New Brunswick:—M. H. Perley, Esq.; George Carroll, Esq.; J. G. Campbell, Esq.; T. W. Anghir, Esq.; Robert W. Crookshank, Esq.; Frederick Leavitt, Esq.; Charles Duff, Esq.; Lewis J. Almon, Esq.; B. Boyd Kinnear, Esq.; Thomas Furlong, Esq.; W. C. Drury, Esq.; P. D. Quinn, Esq.; Thomas Christian, Esq.; James R. Ruel, Esq.; R. Bayard, Esq.; S. R. Thomson, Esq.; W. P. Dole, Esq.; P. M'Court, Esq.; R. M. Loungard, Esq.; George G. Gilbert, Esq.; John Redmond, Esq.; and M. P. Dole, Esq.

The committee then adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st of May.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above body was held yesterday at the offices, William-street—

Mr. DENIS BYRNE in the chair.

The Secretary stated that with reference to the new improved Spirit Bill so much required by the trade, he had received a communication from Mr. Scully, M.P., who stated he did not think the society would be able to get a local bill for Dublin. Under the circumstances, it might be better to have a common measure for England and Ireland, so that the trade in both countries might be on the same footing.

The President did not think it would be possible to have a common measure passed for both countries, as Ireland would not get the same extension of hours as England.

Several members of the society expressed it as their opinion that a new spirit enactment was very much required.

The Secretary brought under the notice of the society the recent case of Mr. Monks, of Charlemont-street, whose house was put under police restrictions. He commented strongly on the conduct of the police in the case, who plainly had exceeded their duty. Since the establishment of the Vintners' Association, there was a palpable diminution in the number of convictions against licensed houses; a circumstance which, in all justice, should cause the Police Commissioners to adopt a different course in carrying into effect the laws relating to licensed houses. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carey and several members of the trade reprobated the conduct of the police-officer who had been complainant in the case of Mr. Monks.

The Secretary next referred to a discussion which took place in the Municipal Council on Tuesday last, in reference to the appointment of an inspector of gas meters, for the purpose of protecting the consumer against any species of fraud. He observed that the Vintners' Association had, to a great extent, been mainly instrumental in getting the bill passed which authorised the appointment of a gas meter inspector. As regarded the Vintners' Association, the existence of such an officer would be of vast importance, inasmuch as the members of the trade were very large consumers of gas. (Hear, hear.)

After disposing of the financial and routine business, the meeting adjourned.

SOUTH DOCK WARD.

An election was held yesterday, at the house, No. 3, Wentworth-place, to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Woods Maunsell, Esq., as Town Councillor for the above ward. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in the absence of Alderman Kinahan, presided. There was no contest, however, and Robert Garde Durdin, Esq., solicitor, of 88, Lower Mount-street, being the only candidate, a few votes were formally taken and his return declared.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY.—The Great Powers having nearly agreed upon the assembling of a Conference, there only remains to fix its programme.

The Court of the Tuileries has framed one which is now submitted for the acceptance of the other interested parties.

France thinks the object of the Conference should be limited to a simple examination of Article 92 of the final act of Vienna, which contains the stipulations relative to the neutralised districts of Chablais and Faucigny. To render the task of the Conference still easier, France adds, that for her part, she is quite ready to assume the same obligations which Article 92 imposed on Piedmont in favour of the neutrality of Switzerland. Should the contracting Powers of the final act of Vienna be of opinion that those obligations require modification, as, in consequence of the incorporation of Savoy with the French Empire, the Shaleale condition of Switzerland undergoes a change, France will accept every new combination which would not in any way involve either an alteration of the rights required by the Treaty of the 24th March, or any dismemberment whatever of Savoy.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that 60,000 or 70,000 Russian troops are now stationed on the Dniester, and it is alleged they are placed there to be ready to enter Moldavia at a very short notice; but the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* considers that the menacing state of things in Southern Russia is the principal cause of the assembling of so large a number of troops.

REPORTED INSURRECTION AT FRAGRANA.

NAPLES, APRIL 21 (*via* MARSEILLES).—The reported insurrection at Fragrana, and in the towns of Littoral districts, has been denied. The pursuit of insurgent bands still continues in the interior.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

ROME, APRIL 21 (*via* MARSEILLES).—General Lamoriciere has gone to Ancona, where he will reside for some time.

COUNT CAVOUR.

TURIN, APRIL 24.—Count Cavour returned yesterday.

VOTING IN CHAMBERY AND CHABLAIS.

PARIS, APRIL 25.—The Paris papers publish a telegram, dated Chambery, yesterday evening, containing further information, according to which the number of votes recorded are as follows:—For annexation, 45,349; against, 210; abstained from voting, 750.

At Tarentais and Chablais the same unanimity prevails. The numbers are not yet known.

AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—The Adriatic, arrived, left New York on the 14th inst.

The Persia had arrived out, also the Edinburgh.

Advices from Vera Cruz confirm the raising of the siege by Miramon, owing to the want of provisions and munitions of war. He lost 2,000 out of 5,000 men. There was a feeling in the city in favour of a war with the United States.

Degollado had gone to Tampico to enter upon a campaign.

News from Havana is to the 10th inst. The Sugar market is quiet. Molasses quiet. Exchange on London 12½ to 13½ premium; but little business of importance has been transacted.

In Congress in the Senate, the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union was referred to the Committee on Territories.

COMMERCIAL.

The extraordinary coincidence of a stringent money market at 4½ per cent. in London, and an easy money market at 5 per cent. in New York, was causing a good deal of comment in financial circles. Loans are offered freely at 5 per cent. on call. Foreign exchanges inactive. Bankers asking 108 to 109 for 60 days' sterling bills. Stock market active, with a daily increase in speculation. Cotton market embraced about 1,000 bales, closing dull at 11½ to 11¾c. for middling uplands. Southern flour in good request. Wheat less active. Corn heavy. Pork firmer. Sugar active. Freights steady, with shipments of 2,000 bales to Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS.—Cotton sales 4,000 bales, at 10¾ cents to 11 cents for middling. Sales of the week, 28,500 bales. Exchange without alteration.

MOBILE.—Cotton sales last two days, 7,000 bales. Market unchanged.

SAVANNAH.—Cotton firm. Sales 6,000 bales.

CHARLESTON.—Cotton advanced ⅛ per cent. on the week. Sales to-day 1,200 bales. Sales of the week, 12,000 bales.

THE CUNARD LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

CORK, WEDNESDAY.—The "Cork Examiner" states that the steamships of the Cunard line are in future to call on their outward and homeward voyages at Queenstown. The first vessel will arrive in about a fortnight.

HOMEWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

MALTA (VIA MARSEILLES), APRIL 21ST.—The Candia arrived at Suez on the 17th inst., with 177 passengers and 1,806 packages of cargo.

The Pera, for Southampton in sight of Malta on 21st.

The Panther, for Marseilles, hourly expected.

The Alhambra arrived at Malta from Corfu on the 20th.

OUTWARD BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Massilla, which left Southampton on the 12th, reached Malta at 11 a.m. on the 21st inst.

THE GREAT FRAUDS UPON THE UNION BANK.

The investigation by the directors has been brought to a close, and reveals the astounding fact that the amount of defalcations is no less than £263,070. The fact is made known as a special report addressed last evening by the directors to the proprietors. From this official account it appears that Pullinger was appointed chief cashier five years ago, and about three months since his salary was raised to £600 a year. The directors say his expenditure appeared consistent with his position and salary, and his domestic habits were believed to be correct and creditable. It now appears that for a long time he had been engaged in an extensive system of time bargains on the Stock Exchange. On Thursday last, the 19th instant, in consequence of some information, application was made at the Bank of England for their statement of the balance of this bank, when a deficit of no less than £263,070 was discovered. Pullinger, who was absent at the time, attending a funeral of a relative, was immediately followed by a director and the manager, and brought back, when he at once confessed that from losses on the Stock Exchange, he had, from time to time, since his appointment as chief cashier, abstracted large sums from the change taken over to the Bank of England, which he had concealed from the ledger-keeper by exhibiting to him a fabricated passbook in which the balance agreed with what appeared in the Accountant-General's ledger. He was then given into custody. The supposed balance at the Bank of England was £599,706, while the certified balance was £306,636, exhibiting the deficit of £263,070. The entire loss will be met from the Bank's profits. A sum of £120,000, drawn from the reserve fund, and capitalised in July last, will be transferred back. The present reserve fund, amounting to £120,000, will be swept away. The balance to complete the £263,070 will be provided from the accruing profits of the present year; the shareholders, however, will receive a very fair rate of dividend.

The *Daily News* says that Pullinger operated largely in securities, which present the greatest scope for fluctuation, especially in Consols, Lombardo-Venetian Railway Shares, and Turkish and Mexican Bonds. Of the latter he is known to have taken off the market at once no less than £20,000, and even £50,000 stock, paying for it in bank notes.

TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

At a dinner on Monday, to celebrate the establishment of St. George's Rifle Corps, Colonel Macmurdoch, Inspector-General of Volunteer Corps, stated that on that day the total Volunteer force of the kingdom amounted to 124,000 effective men, of whom between 10,000 and 12,000 were Metropolitans, and 14,000 Artillery. One man in ten of the able-bodied of the male population would give a force of 550,000 men.

THE CHINESE MARKETS.

A telegram to the middle of March, in anticipation of the China mail, states the total shipments of tea at 69,000,000lbs., and quotes full prices. The stocks were very light, and the supplies exhausted. The exchange on London was unaltered.

COMMERCIAL.

The shares of the Union Bank were yesterday quoted at about 25 to 28. The price before the frauds became known was about 20. As £4 per share on 60,000 shares gives £240,000, it would seem that the present price should be about 26.

The "Times" says the bank will pay a dividend of 12 per cent. during the present year.

Redpath's fraudulent creation of stock reached to £220,000, and Robson's fraudulent issue of Crystal Palace Shares represented about £28,000.

Pullinger stands at the head of this class of delinquents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince of Wales arrived last night at Buckingham Palace, from the Continent.

The inquest on Mr Pym and the plate layer killed on the Great Northern Line will be opened to-morrow.

Lord Elgin leaves town to-day, on his mission to China.

The naval court-martial, acting at Spithead yesterday, sentenced ten mariners belonging to her Majesty's ship Edgar, to one year's imprisonment, for disobedience of orders. One marine was sentenced to two years, with hard labour.

Nitrate of soda, and one or two other portable manures, are recommended by Mr. Caird as a means of hastening the vegetation of grass and seeds, during the present backward season.

LONDON CORN MARKET, APRIL 25.—Wheat firm, but little doing. Barley and oats quite as dear as on Monday, with fair sales. Flour steady.

USBORNE'S REPORT, APRIL 25.—Every article of the trade exactly as on Monday, with a steady consumptive business doing, and some parcels of wheat taken to hold over.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, APRIL 25.—Sugar met a fair demand to-day at steady prices. Coffee steady. Tea quiet, but firm. Rice good inquiry, but little doing. Saltpetre dull. Jute, so far the sales have gone steady. Tallow quiet at 56s, spot, 53s 6d, May June, 51s 9d to 52s last three months.

CORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 25.—Barley, 20s 6d to 21s; oats, 14s 6d to 18s 8d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, APRIL 25.—Firsts, 130s; seconds, 130s; thirds, 122s; fourths, 100s; fifths, 70s; sixths, nil. 500 firkins in market.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Sie Fratelli, from New Orleans. Sailed—Eliza Hart, Galway.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, APRIL 24.

This day had audience of her Majesty:

The Commander Tarcieni, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to deliver his letter of recall.

To which audience he was introduced by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

ST. JAMES'-PALACE, APRIL 17.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Sir William Lagre George Hoste, Bart., R.N., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., resigned.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 23.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the Gazette of last night.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday.

Lord Cowley came over from Paris to tell the House of Lords last night his version of the Savoy business. The Ambassador said that when before the war he asked Count Walewski as to the cession of Savoy, the French Minister said, there was no such treaty in existence. If my memory serves me aright, Lord Cowley does not accurately report the tenour of his despatch of March, 1859. I distinctly remember the despatch in question. In his conversation of that day with Count Walewski, Lord Cowley asked two questions. He asked was there a treaty, offensive and defensive, between France and Sardinia as to the coming war. He also asked was there any treaty between France and Sardinia as to the cession of Savoy. Count Walewski replied, that as to the war, there was, of course, an "understanding;" but as yet there had been no treaty, though, of course, there would be one. He made no reply as to the territorial question. I have not the documents at hand just now, but my memory is, I think, accurate on this point, as I remember consulting the blue book with special attention to see at what period the Savoy Question was first discussed between the diplomatists. Lord Cowley's version in other respects does some justice to the French Government. In July, immediately after the war, Count Walewski declared that, on account of the terms of the Villafranca arrangement, all idea of the cession of Savoy had been abandoned. While the long controversy continued as to the annexation of the Duchies, Count Walewski from time to time told Lord Cowley that should Sardinia succeed in securing the annexation of the Duchies (to which France was steadily opposed), France would, in compensation for such aggrandisement of a neighbouring state, be compelled to demand the annexation of Savoy. Lord Cowley reported these observations in his private letters, and so kept his Government continually informed of these intentions of the Emperor Napoleon. The accusation made against the French Government of having concealed their intentions is entirely dissipated by Lord Cowley's revelations, as, indeed, it had been by the blue book; but then, for one who will read the blue book, hundreds will read the Parliamentary debates. I retain my opinion that the annexation of Savoy is a gross blunder on the part of Louis Napoleon, but I see no treachery in his way of doing it.

The question between Sayers and Heenan, as to the belt, is still a matter of dispute. The referee adjourned the fight "on the grounds of humanity." It appears there are many precedents for this; for instance, in the fight between Aaron Jones and Sayers, the arm of Jones was injured, and he was allowed a month to recover the use of it. The referee asserts that the adjournment of the fight on the 16th was more serviceable to Heenan than to Sayers, as the American was quite blind, and of course helpless, in a few minutes after the fight, while Sayers walked away with both eyes open; so that, had the fight continued, Heenan would certainly have been at the mercy of Sayers, even though Sayers could only use his left hand. What took place after the referee left the ring goes for nothing; but it is evident, from all accounts, that Heenan, in the heat of excitement, got bewildered, and struck foul, and that, had the referee been present, he would have stopped the strangling of Sayers by Heenan. It would appear by "Rule 28 of the Pugilistic Association," that the referee can stop such work, if he thinks it likely to endanger life.

It appears from an account in a New York paper, that the training of Sayers was not the usual orthodox training; it was one of his own choice. As the training of a prize-fighter would be good training for any other man, I take the account of it from the *New York Herald*, for the benefit of any of your readers who may wish to adopt the salutary and sensible course of going into training for a prize fight, and then not fighting it:—

"Sayers rises at six o'clock in the morning, and soon after starts out for a quiet walk of three miles, or thereabouts, returning leisurely to his habitation. At eight o'clock breakfast. The meal is plain, consisting, as a general thing, of mutton chops (with the addition, occasionally, of eggs), with a single cup of strong tea, the proper strength of which Sayers is allowed to be the judge. After having finished breakfast, he takes a rest of an hour or two. The champion next goes out on his long walk, which he terms the 'sweating process.' The distance covered in this pedestrian excursion is from twelve to fourteen miles, during which he carries a seven pound dumb bell in each hand. By the time he gets through with this performance and returns home it is twelve o'clock. He is then rubbed dry with hard towels, next washed with cold water, and again rubbed vigorously with dry towels, which brings the blood to the surface of the skin, and gives a clear and healthy glow to the cuticle. Fuller now puts on the finishing touches like a skilful painter, and to attain this end he dons a pair of horse hair gloves and with these he gives the champion such as but few persons could undergo. After submitting to these 'gentle and soothing' specimens of the veteran Bob's handiwork, the skin of the champion is moistened with the Irish whiskey, after which he is encased in a dry suit of flannel, and then he saunters forth for a short ramble, returning home to dinner at two o'clock. This meal consists of roast beef, roast or boiled mutton, varied from day to day. Of course, the morning exercise has given him a keen appetite, and he discusses the fare with a lively sense of the importance of the occasion. The inner man satisfied with a due allowance of plain but wholesome food, a 'season of rest' is indulged in—the champion being permitted to use his own judgment as to the requisite length of time for the siesta—at the expiration of which another walk of nine or ten miles is prescribed, in thick clothing, which, on returning home, is immediately changed for a dry flannel suit. Thus wears the day along, and from the hour of returning from the afternoon walk, generally about five o'clock, Tom is master of his own time, and passes it as his judgment may seem most fit and proper. The last meal is extremely simple, consisting of dry toast and tea, with frequently, a beaten egg or two in the latter. After resting sufficiently, he takes a gentle walk of four or five miles over the heath, and then returns home to entertain or be entertained by the friends who may have called to see him. At half-past nine o'clock he goes to bed."

Glancing at the booksellers' record of the *Critic*, I see that Miss Agnes Strickland is bringing forth an historical work entitled the "Bachelor Kings of England." Little did those monarchs dream that their ante-connubial conduct in future times would be held up to stricter censure and warmer praise by a maiden historian. Before-pop-the-question sovereigns I take to be the subject of the book, since, if the title be literally understood, I can discover only three after-conquest kings who died in a state of single blessedness—and those insignificant enough:—William Rufus, of New Forest assassination reputation, Edward V., (a child) of Tower-smothering fame, and Edward VI., of blue-coat-hospital memory.

"The Life and Writings of the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli" is to be the title of a biographical work devoted to the career of the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. The name of the writer is not given, but we are informed that information on many points has been obtained from the fountain head.

BALLYCAREW FAIR—APRIL 23.

This, the leading and spring fair of Wexford, was well supplied with stock of every description. Forward in condition cattle sold well, backward do. remained unsold. Springers fetched from £10 10s to £16, a really good one could be had for the latter price. There was only one lot of stall fed cattle belonging to Mr. Bolton, Ballinastraw, he was offered a high price for them, but not a satisfactory one, consequently turned them home, intending to export. There were a few pretty fair 2 years old heifers which brought from £8 to £9, also some good yearling heifers and bullocks which also sold well, being in good demand from £5 to £6 10s. Fat sheep fully 9d a pound, stores from £1 5s to £1 15s a piece. Good fat pigs very high, fully 50s per cwt. Stores from 22s to 42s. No bonhams. Summary—A good fair and a paying one to feeders, for good horny stock; on hoother hand, a really bad one for inferior stock.

SOUTH MAYO ROYAL RIFLES.—We understand that the Right Hon. the Earl of Lucan has appointed Robert Ruttledge, Esq., D.L., of Bloomfield (late 24th Regiment), to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Mayo Royal Rifles, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer deceased. We believe that a selection more in consonance with public opinion could not be made, Lieutenant-Colonel Ruttledge possessing all the qualifications necessary for the honourable position to which he has been selected by the noble Lieutenant. We congratulate the Mayo Rifles on the appointment of so excellent and worthy a successor to their late lamented and deservedly esteemed Lieutenant-Colonel.—"*Mayo Constitution.*"

BIRTHS.

Brooke—At Fern Lodge, Kensington, the wife of the Rev. Stopford Brooke, of a son.

Browne—April 25, at 17, Herbert-place, the wife of J. Garde Browne, Esq., of a daughter.

Crowe—April 24, at Prince Edward's Terrace, Blackrock, the wife of George Crowe, Esq., of a son.

Gordon—April 21, at Hillowton, near Castle Douglas, N.B., the wife of E. A. Gordon, Esq., of Culvennan (late Rifle Brigade), of a daughter.

Holt—April 23, at Carbury House, county Kildare, the wife of Samuel Holt, of a son.

Hope—April 21, at Arklow House, Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Beresford Hope, prematurely, of a daughter, who only survived a short time.

Mayne—April 20, at 14, Kensington-gate, the wife of Major Taylor Mayne, of a son.

Ross—April 21, at Chatham, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Ross, R.E., of a son.

Rutledge—April 24, at 30, Mountpleasant-square, Rathmines, Mrs. Wm. W. Rutledge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Curzon and Heathcote—April 19, at Melksham Parish Church, by the Rev. Samuel Heathcote, the Hon. Henry G. Roper Curzon, only son of Lord Teynham, to Harriet Anne Lovel, youngest surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Heathcote, of Shaw-hill House, Wilts.

Gordon and Crealock—April 21, at St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. G. M. Prescott, Archibald Gordon, Esq., M.D. C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, to Mary Preston, second daughter of the late William Belton Crealock, Esq., of Stanhope-place, Hyde-park.

MacRea and Culverwell—April 18, at the Church of St. James, Piccadilly, by the Rev. T. Beames, James Holmes MacRae, Esq., Civil Engineer, H.M.E.I. Service (late of the Lucknow Garrison), and eldest son of the late James MacRae, Esq., Surgeon of the Bengal Establishment, and Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, to Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of Dr. Culverwell, Great Marlborough-street, London.

DEATHS.

Baird—April 21, at Donaghmore, Queen's County, in the fifth year of his age, James Elliott, second son of Mr. A. M. Baird, clerk of the union.

Baldwin—April 22, at Albany-house, Barnsbury-park, after a long illness, Johanna, fourth daughter of Mr. Henry Baldwin, Cheapside, aged 28.

Hargreave—April 21, at 76, Amiens-street, Mary, the beloved wife of William Hargreave, Esq., M.D.

Herbert—April 20, at Killeentierna Glebe, after a few hours' illness of diphtheria, Thomas William, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Herbert.

King—March 1, at Fort William, Calcutta, of malignant cholera, Lieutenant James Walker King, 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of the Rev. Sir James Walker King, Bart., in his 23rd year.

Shears—April 22, at his residence, the Lawn, South Lambert, Daniel Towers Shears, Esq., of Bankside, Southwark, in the 73rd year of his age.

Webb—April 25, at 46, Lower Mount-street, Jane, widow of the late Wm. Webb, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, APRIL 25.—ARRIVED.—Aquarius, Hamburg, wheat; Mary Rowe, Wexford, malt; F. Dryad, Liverpool, guano; Duke of Cornwall, steamer, London, goods; Vanguard, steamer, Glasgow, goods; Pride of Anglesea, Liverpool, wheat; John and Mary, Liverpool, Indian Corn; St. Anthony, Inverness, wheat; Princess, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Standard, steamer, Liverpool, goods.

SAILED.—Louisa, Swansea, potatoes; Temora, steamer, London, goods; Temperance, Bristol, powder; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Gipsey, Chester, bones; Princess, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Standard, steamer, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—APRIL 26.
Morning Tide, 1-59. Evening Tide, 2 24.

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